The New-York Times.

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EARL LI AT GRANT'S TOMB

A Wreath of Bay Leaves His Tribute to the General.

"VALE!" HE SAID, IN SINCERE GRIEF

An Impressive Scene When the Distinguished Chinaman Entered the Resting Place of the Soldier.

AFTERWARD GUEST OF COL. F. D. GRANT

Met the General's Widow and Presented and Took Away Gifts—Amiable Social Characteristics.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang visited the tomb of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant yesterday, and by him the riveted iron coffin was "crowned with bays."

The distinguished Celestial's memory of him whose share in the salvation of this Nation was incalculable, and whom he saw seventeen years ago was so profoundly reverent that he unbent himself in sincere grief, and said "Vale!" in a most impressive manner.

This adieu was unexpected by both the members of his Excellency's suite and the distinguished Americans who were with the party. It was, however, most sincere, and accompanied with obeisances that were as eloquent as a funeral oration or the craft farewell "Alas! my brother."

Ending the functions of the day his Imperial Chinese Majesty's Ambassador visited the unpretentious home of Col. Frederick Dent Grant, and there met the widow of the illustrious General from whose tomb he came, and for the first time since his arrival developed most amiable social characteristics.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who had come from Lake George to greet the eminent Chinaman, was delighted when she met Earl Li, and he fully reciprocated the greeting sentiment. In leaving he left mementoes of his visit and accepted tributes of esteem.

It was a remarkable day in the tour of the great Chinese statesman, and during his outing he was seen in his robes of dignity and state by half a million of people.

THE START FOR THE TOMB.

Earl Li's Chair Taken in a Special Carriage.

The Viceroy was tired when he was disrobed in the Cluny bedroom, at the Waldorf, Saturday night, and because of this the start for Gen. Grant's tomb was arranged for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The plans were made by Gen. Ruger, his staff officers, Major Davis and Capt. Mills; Col. Grant, and Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Grant Memorial Association.

Six open landaus drew up at the entrance of the Waldorf at the appointed hour, and with them were a dozen hansom cabs. The police arrangements were elaborate and adequate. Acting Inspector Harley managed the start. Along the line of route were Acting Inspectors Brooks and O'Keefe, and Acting Inspector Thompson had charge of the Grant tomb and monument and their approaches.

The course for the carriages was Thirty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street, Broadway, the Grand Circle, the Boulevard to Seventy-second Street, the Riverside Drive to the tomb. The return was made by One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Morningside Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street to Park entrance at Eighth Avenue, through the Park to the East Drive and Sixty-second Street, and to Col. Grant's house, 25 East Sixty-second Street. From there the carriages returned to the Waldorf by Sixty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Escort of Mounted Police.

The escort was a squad of mounted police under Sergt. Garmon. At the Riverside Drive they were reinforced by a squad of mounted Park police under Sergt. Eagan, whose escort ended in the Central Park. At the tomb were Capt. Collins of the Park police and Capt. Creeden of the city police. In immediate charge of the temporary crypt was a guard of honor of eight privates of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, commanded by Sergt. Derigans. In all about 1,400 Park and municipal police were on duty.

The regulars went on duty at 5:30 A. M., when a beautiful wreath from the widow of Gen. Grant was hung on the west end of the massive casket. It was made of the leaves of the handsome North Carolina Galaxy, and on the top was a bunch of white roses tied with a broad white satin sash.

The Viceroy and his party entered their carriages at the Waldorf shortly before 3:15 o'clock. In the first vehicle were his Excellency, Gen. Ruger, Col. Grant, and Lo Fing Luh, the wonderful interpreter. Others in the party were Secretary of Embassy E. B. Drew, H. W. Cannon, Gen. Horace Porter, Ulysses S. Grant, second; Ulysses S. Grant, third—son of Col. Grant—George F. Seward, Major Davis, Capt. Mills, James C. Reed, Secretary of the Grant Monument Association; Lord Li and Viscount Li, Minister Yang, Secretary Chung, and Drs. Irwin and Mack. With the party were four servants. They packed into a carriage the famous red-plush embroidered carrying chair, with bamboo handles; Chinese samovars of hot tea, and several mysterious bundles, which covered extra robes for the Viceroy, and articles destined as presents for Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and her family.

Crowds Along the Route.

It took more than an hour for the carriages to reach the Riverside Drive, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. All along the route were tremendous crowds, especially at the Grand Circle and along the Boulevard. In the immediate neighborhood of the tomb of Gen. Grant 80,000 men, women, and children had gathered. Of these, about 4,000 were Chinamen, who were eagerly anxious to see their great countryman. The knoll north of the temporary tomb was so crowded that the park policemen at the rope barrier had to ex-

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ELOPED IN SPITE OF HIM.

Farmer Darten Knocked Down by His Daughter's Sweetheart.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 30.—Henry Darten, a farmer considered well to do, whose place is near Nigh Mountain, came here on Friday and preferred a charge of assault and battery against George Lavey, who is by this time the son-in-law of his accuser, and it was while Darten was trying to prevent the elopement of his daughter wtih Lavery that the alleged assault was committed.

Miss Mamie Darten is an only child. She is still in her teens, but is good looking and attractive. How the elopement was brought about, as told by the father, follows: A month or so ago Mr. Darten, with his wife and daughter, went to Coney Island. As they were waiting at Pier 1 in New-York for the Iron Steamboat, on which they were to start for the island, a gust of wind blew off the farmer's hat. It went off the boat and landed at the feet of a young man on the lower floor of the pier. The young man picked it up and carried it on board. He found the owner and returned it.

That served as an introduction. He accompanied the family party to Coney Island, and met them several times during the day there. He returned to New-York with them, and on parting was given a formal invitation to call. The young man was Lavery. He seemed greatly touched by Miss Darten's personal charms, and did not permit the invitation to call on the family to pass.

His visits became so frequent that the girl's parents advised her not to encourage them. She agreed to this, but not without a dissent. She even threatened to leave her home, and it was because of this threat that the parents allowed the young man to call.

The girl went to her room early Monday night, pleading a headache. Her father heard her moving about the house about 11 o'clock and went down stairs. She explained that she had gone out to get some fresh air. The father heard a carriage drive past the house while he was speaking to his daughter, and accused her of having met Lavery. She denied this, and the father apologized for having suspected her.

She made a plea of headache again on Thursday night, and went to her room early. About 11 o'clock her father heard a noise on the first floor, and went out to the stairs just in time to see his daughter, satchel in hand, leaving the house with Lavery. He shouted to her to come back. Lavery told her to run and get into the carriage. She obeyed.

Lavery waited for Mr. Darten. As he was stepping from the last step of the stairs he was knocked down. Then Lavery ran from the house, leaped into the carriage, into which the girl had already climbed, and galloped away.

HAWAIIAN TRADE DIVERTED.

Germany's Increased Sugar Bounties and Their Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Consul General Mills, at Honolulu, supplementing a former report calling attention to the diversion of Hawaiian trade from San Francisco to New-York, writes to the department under date of Aug. 13, that, during the six months ended June 30, the total exports from Honolulu to the United States were valued at $5,748,526.40, against $4,499,916.27 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of nearly $4,000,000. Of this total $8,542,781.64 represents the value of sugar sent to America, $2,457,532 of it going around the Horn to New-York, except a small cargo, which went to Boston. Already during the present calendar year the direct shipments to New-York have amounted to $3,046,368.49.

Consul Muth, at Magdeburg, in a report to the State Department, says the first reply to Germany in reference to increased sugar bounties comes from Austria, where the consumption tax has been increased from $4.45 to $5.26 per 100 kilos raw sugar net, and the total amount of export bounty to be granted by the Government has gone up from $2,023,000 to $3,641,400. The new law went into operation Aug. 1, and lasts one year.

France, for the present, has only increased the duty 68 cents on raw sugar and 87 cents on refined grades per 100 kilos, to prevent German sugar entering the country to compete with her own product, but she is confidently expected to increase the secret export bounty soon, or pay an open bounty to meet German sugar in the world's market.

HAAG SOLD A HANDKERCHIEF.

It Was a Sunday Transaction, and Cost the Salesman $10 in Court.

The Women's Sunday League has been on the track of storekeepers who are suspected of doing business on Sunday for some time, and the evidence secured has been furnished to the Police Department. Yesterday, Policeman Healy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station went to Haag's fancy goods store, at 629 Ninth Avenue, which he found locked, but after repeated knocking, Mr. Haag appeared and admitted the policeman.

Healy purchased a handkerchief and then placed Haag under arrest on the charge of violating the Sunday law. Haag pleaded guilty in the Yorkville Court, and Magistrate fined him $10. The league has announced its determination of continuing the crusade until all of the stores are closed on Sunday.

THREE THOUSAND PENITENTS.

Immense Congregations Attend Ocean Grove Meetings.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The second Sunday of the Ocean Grove camp meeting drew together the largest crowd ever seen at Ocean Grove. There was much religious enthusiasm manifested. Bishop Mallalieu of Boston preached at 10:30 o'clock. Ten thousand persons were present. During a rival service immediately afterward, with the Rev. Mr. Yatman leading, fully 1,000 persons rose for prayers.

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, a famous Methodist preacher, delivered a sermon in the afternoon.

Almost as many were turned away as succeeded in entering the great Auditorium to-night. It is estimated that fully 20,000 persons sought admission. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was the preacher. Fully 2,000 persons rose and asked for prayers.

F. M. Drake Drops Dead.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.—General Passenger Agent F. M. Drake of the "Big Four" dropped dead on the south-bound Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad train as it arrived in this city from the northern resorts at 10 o'clock last evening. The body was taken to Indianapolis on the same train.

SEA SERPENT SEEN AGAIN

IT WAS 190 FEET LONG AND 10 FEET IN DIAMETER.

Capt. Peabody of the Tam o' Shanter Furnishes the Story in His Own Manuscript, and His Wife and Daughter Vouch for Its Authenticity—Contribution That Will Aid Zoologists in the Study of Snakes, Their Size and Habits.

There is an old story, and not an unfamiliar one, that in the long, long ago, a very good man drove all the snakes out of a very beautiful isle over the seas. While its authenticity has never been successfully refuted, it seems particularly appropriate that it should have remained for the good ship Tam o' Shanter to have discovered evidence that lifts the old story out of the realm of legendary lore into which it was prone to fall and give it an inallenable place in the pages of natural history.

It should be remarked in passing that the Tam o' Shanter is as fine a Yankee clipper as ever sailed the seas, albeit that some twenty years have passed since she took her maiden dip. Like most of the big ships that fly the Stars and Stripes from the monkey gaff, her dainty forefoot first cleaved the waters off the rugged coast of Maine. Her skipper comes from somewhere down East, too, and he has been going down to the sea in ships ever since he was old enough to go as cabin boy.

Capt. Peabody—that is his name—lives as he sails. He takes with him on all of his long voyages his wife and six-year-old daughter, a sweet little girl with bright blue eyes and a cluster of ringlets that might gauge the purity of gold. She says she's always going to sea. At present she is also going to school, for each morning her mamma rings the schoolbell, and little Claire goes tripping to the main cabin, books under arm, and says to her mamma, "Good morning, teacher."

Then her mother, whose education was received not far from Boston, drills her in the rudimentary studies. Already she can write her name, Claire Leonore Francis; the word "difficult" and "Philadelphia," besides several other big words, and she can also play the piano, counting time as she fingers the keys and reading as she goes the "exercises for beginners." There is a good upright piano in the cabin, cabinets filled with fine porcelains and the trophies of the mariner gathered in many climes. Just off the cabin, in the Captain's room, is a carefully selected and well-stocked library.

And all this is by way of preface to a story which Capt. Peabody told yesterday afternoon, when the Tam o' Shanter, 110 days from Hongkong, with teas, mattings, &c., dropped anchor in the upper bay.

The average sea Captain, everybody knows, is as tight as a clam, and leaves to "Jack, A. B.," the spinning of the yarns that enter into the fabric of briny romance. Hence it is that the marine reporter, who must faithfully picture in cold type those marvels of the deep which he has never witnessed, is often sore distraught. The frame may be constructed out of the ship's log, but the color and the saline flavor comes from "Jack."

Capt. Peabody knows how to talk, and if he did not he could never answer the countless questions with which little Claire besets him. She knows the name of pretty nearly everything in a ship from keel to truck, though she sometimes gets the spanker mixed up with the jibs. Be that as it may, the Captain hesitated about telling the story he brought with him. "Useless, gentlemen," he said; "nobody will believe it."

Snakes Impeded Fast Sailing.

The story was one of snakes. So many snakes that for fifty miles the speed of the ship was impeded. They were green snakes, that is, they had green backs and green stripes down their sides. There were so many of them, however, that the Captain thought they must have been the multiplied progeny of, and not the original exiles from, the Emerald Isle, which, by the way, had been given a wide berth, for it was off the Island of Borneo that the Tam o' Shanter encountered them.

The reptiles were not of any known land variety. The Captain calls them blue-water snakes. Blue-water snakes abound in the Eastern ocean, but in no such quantities as to suggest a solution of the "original" snake story. There was one snake, however, in this lot that must have been old enough to have cast light on the knotty question, if there are any doubting Thomases left.

He was the largest of all, and it should be said that the snakes varied from three feet up to—but the Captain tells the story well himself. That is, he didn't tell it, but he had written it; and as the paper is an interesting contribution to the cause of science, a transcription was secured, documentary evidence generally having greater weight than mere word-of-mouth report. As will be seen, the Captain has been at great pains to fortify the veracity of the story. As he first read it over, little Claire interjected comments that left no shade of doubt as to its accuracy.

Captain Was Not Joking.

"They looked like horwid beasts," she said.

Capt. Peabody was not at all in a jocular mood, for he suffered great pain from a carbuncle on the back of the neck, and at first only answered briefly questions that were put to him, but he said not a word at that time of the large snake or sea serpent, nor of a bloody battle between a dolphin, a shark, and an alligator and the final devouring of the shark by a sea serpent that would put the water resort specimen to ignominious rout.

It was only when he found his interviewers inexorably persistent that he confessed to an experience that he had written down for his own satisfaction, but had no idea of reporting or even entering in his official log lest it excite inquiry as to the general state of his health at about the time the Tam o' Shanter was being wafted along by the spice-laden breezes that came from the shores of Borneo. Here is the Captain's story:

"An account of the sea serpent as seen from the deck of the ship Tam O'Shanter, off the coast of Borneo.

"Clark Russell says: 'An old sailor once said to me: "If I were to write down one-quarter of what I've seen, heard, and gone through, the reader would throw away the book, calling me all the evil names he could put his tongue to afore he had read half of what I'd writ."'

"Now, at the risk of being doubted and called evil names, I am going to try to describe a little incident that has happened during our late passage in this ship from Hongkong to New-York, and, I may add, en passant, only one of the many 'remarkable incidents' I hear the landsmen call them, that has happened during my thirty-four years of sea life. However, without fear or favor, I shall now proceed to give the account as entered at the time of the occurrence in my private logbook.

The Captain's Own Story.

"May 28, 1896.—At daylight the low land of Borneo in sight of the ship, exactly on the equator, and in longitude 109 degrees 7 minutes east, I noticed that the water on the port side of the ship looked very muddy, while that on the starboard, or offshore side, was quite blue.

"On pulling up a bucket of water from either side of the ship we found that the blue water was, as we expected, quite salt, while the muddy water on the port side was as nearly fresh as water could be under such conditions.

"This fresh water had, without doubt, been driven so far off shore by one of the many estuaries of the Pontiniak River, the tides of which are very strong, especially on the ebb, when the fresh water forces its way for fully five miles off shore, and for some unexplained reason to me refusing to amalgamate with the salt water.

"Large numbers of sharks, all sorts of other fishes, and snakes were seen on the blue-water side. Some of the snakes were of immense size, while the smallest, which came very close to the ship, were not less than three feet long. They were of all imaginable colors, some of the long ones being very prettily striped and others spotted, but green predominated.

"On the port, or fresh-water side, a number of old alligators and huge catfish, such as we catch in the Southern rivers, were to be seen swimming close to the dividing line of fresh and salt water, and every once in a while one could be seen making a dash at the dolphin, or bonita, and, seizing the fish in its jaws, swim back to fresh water and eat its unfortunate victim at leisure.

"But the alligators were not always so fast in their excursions, for we saw one who had to pay dearly for his temerity in trying to seize a most beautiful dolphin that was at the moment being hotly pursued by an immense shark. Alligator and shark both seized the dolphin at the same moment, and in an instant we beheld a most terrific conflict.

An Unfortunate Saurian.

"The shark, in the melée, managed to seize the alligator's right hind leg in its mouth, and, keeping itself well under water to avoid the frightful lashings of the 'gator's terrible tail, it simply steered the unfortunate saurian out into the blue, or salt, water; this appeared to be more than Mr. Alligator could stand, for we saw that he rapidly grew weaker. The shark appeared to be able to realize that he had his antagonist out of his element, for he suddenly let go his bulldog hold on the leg, and, making a most terrific dash at the 'gator's stomach, literally tore its entrails out.

"The blood from the combatants attracted every one of the salt water and fresh denizens in the vicinity to the scene of combat, and the utmost confusion appeared to prevail, but at the same time we could see from our deck that the larger and more powerful of the fishes had formed pools or syndicates, and as a result the small fishes on both sides disappeared in very short order. We see the same thing on the Stock Exchange every once in a while.

"However, much as we had been surprised, it was so ordered that we were to be more surprised yet, for just as we thought the turmoil in the water was growing less our attention was called to the other side of the ship. We there saw a sight such as we had never seen before, and never believed any man could have seen.

"Not even Marco Polo, Baron Munchausen, or George Francis Train in their wildest flights of imagination ever attempted describing such a monster as we saw, dancing with easy undulations toward the bloody spot of water, and without doubt it was the veritable sea serpent, and a serpent among sea serpents at that.

"Every writer who has seen it gives a different description of the sea serpent. In fact, it appears to be like Proteus, the marine god of ancient mythology, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of transforming himself into different shapes.

A Missionary's Reminiscence.

"The Greenland missionary (and who could doubt the veracity of a missionary?) Egede tells us in his journal that on the 6th of July, 1734, 'there appeared a very large and frightful sea monster, which raised itself so high out of the water that its head reached above our maintop. It had a long, sharp snout, very broad flappers, and spouted water like a whale. The body seemed to be covered with scales, the skin was uneven and wrinkled, and the lower part was formed like a snake.'

"According to this estimable man this particular snake must have been fully 150 feet long. Another writer saw it off the Island of St. Helena. He describes it as having a head like a long nun buoy, and in diameter about 7 or 8 feet in the widest part, and about 200 feet long, although the boatswain and several of the crew who viewed it from the topgallant forecastle estimated it to be fully 500 feet long.

"It had a kind of scroll or tuft of loose skin encircling it about two feet from its head. It was also seen in the same locality by the crew of the British man-of-war Daedalus. They also gave a very different description of the monster snake.

"Capt. Cook, in one of his many voyages, saw 'abundance of water snakes, one of which attempted to board our ship, but the men succeeded in beating it off.'

"Capt. Cook does not give this particular snake's dimensions, but we must presume it to have been a monster, as we are told that the crew of Capt. Cook's ship, the Endeavour, consisted of eighty-four persons besides the commander. Now we all know it would not have taken eighty-four persons to 'beat off' an advancing snake, but enough of quoting.

Description of the Monster.

"Our snake was like any very ordinary everyday snake, except, mind you, in size.

"Its head was shield-shaped and only very little wider than its body; its jaws were enormous and armed with four immense fangs. They were placed well in front, and must have been fully ten or twelve inches longer than the other teeth with which its jaws were thickly studded. Its nostrils appeared to be placed somewhat on top of the head, as every time it raised its head above water it 'blowed,' or 'spouted,' as we see whales do, only with much more vigor than any whale we have ever seen.

"The tail was vertically flattened and compressed and thus well adapted for swimming. The diameter of its body at the thickest part, which was almost the middle, must have been fully 10 feet, tapering to about 6 feet diameter at head and tail;

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GERMAN BARON ARRESTED

SAYS HUNGER IMPELLED HIM TO SNATCH A WOMAN'S PURSE.

Prisoner Tells a Romantic Story of How a Forbidden Marriage Caused Him to Come to America—His Money Soon Exhausted, He Found Work in a Cafe—Says He Is Glad He Was Caught, but Does Not Want His Family Notified.

A stylishly dressed young man, describing himself as Joseph, Baron von Rabeneck, of Philadelphia, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of snatching a woman's pocketbook.

The complainant was Miss Tillie Clark, a resident of Jersey City Heights. According to her story, she had dined in a restaurant Saturday evening near the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and had walked up Vesey Street to Church Street, where she turned south, and had gone but a few steps when the Baron came up from behind and seized her purse, containing 25 cents and some small trinkets.

Her screams were heard by Policeman Holly of the Church Street Station, to whom she told her story. She pointed out the rapidly disappearing alleged robber, and the officer ran after the man and arrested him. He indignantly denied the theft.

When arraigned before Magistrate Crane, the Baron pleaded guilty, and refused to say anything more. Magistrate Crane then committed him to the Tombs Prison. He will be tried in the Court of Special Sessions. Later the Baron told his story. He speaks fairly good English, which, he says, he learned in Australia eight years ago while visiting there with a brother.

"I was born in the Rhine Province," he said. "My father, Baron Rabeneck, who is now dead, was a Colonel in the German Army. I was educated in the Universities of Bahn and Göttingen. Later I became a Lieutenant in the German Army. A short time ago I became acquainted with a poor girl in the town where I was stationed. I was about to marry her, when my mother interfered, having other arrangements for my marriage. When I could not marry the girl I fled to this country, arriving in Philadelphia.

"I had plenty of money, but it did not last long, and I was soon penniless. I became so reduced that I was compelled to accept a position as a lunchman in a café. I came to New-York and got work in Miller's saloon, at 735 Seventh Avenue, at $3.50 a week, and was finally, after one week, compelled to leave. Then I hunted for work everywhere. I got up at 4 o'clock and watched the papers, but could get nothing. Finally, after being without food for two days, I went to the German Society. They gave me three tickets for one-cent meals.

"I went to the place, but when I saw the character of the men there I could not go in. Then I went back to Battery Park. There I met two German men, to whom I told my story. They asked me why I did not snatch some woman's purse if I was hungry. I walked up to where this happened and watched half a dozen women go by, but could not bring myself to take their purses. Then this lady came by, and when she was close, I cannot tell you how I did it, because I seemed blinded, but almost before I knew it I had her purse and was running away. Then I saw the policeman coming and was arrested, and I am glad that I am to be punished for what I have done."

The young Baron told his story, not with the air of a man seeking newspaper notoriety, but with much nervousness and hesitation, and no little urging was required to get him to tell certain parts, particularly when he referred to his acquaintance with the peasant's daughter.

Baron von Rabeneck said he had three brothers, the eldest, Franz, being a Captain in the French Army. His younger brother, Paul, he stated, was a Lieutenant in the same service, stationed in Algiers. Carl, another brother, was a Lieutenant in the Magdeburger Foot Artillery, one of the Kaiser's crack regiments. His mother, he said, was living at Koblitz, Germany. He also said he did not wish to communicate with his family, and would not go back until he had money.

SIX VOTES IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Glastonbury (Vt.) Electors Hold a Non-Partisan Caucus.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 30.—Voters of the mountain township of Glastonbury, in Bennington County, have nominated a union candidate for the Legislature in a caucus attended by every elector on the registry. There are six of them all told.

Five of them voted the Democratic ticket in 1892 and the other the Republican. The township has a population of 241. From 1880 to 1890 the gain was fifteen. It has no Post Office, and mail is received from four adjoining towns.

One citizen holds seven local offices. A State Senator has been chosen from the township several times, twice a County Judge, and once a United States Marshal for the State.

RUN DOWN BY BICYCLE RIDERS.

Many Accidents Arising from Fast Riding at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—William Obergfell, son of a prominent business man, was run over and severely hurt by a wheelman this afternoon. Ferdinand Bergtold, an aged resident, was also run down by a wheelman, and his right arm was badly fractured.

For some time past accidents resulting from fast and careless riding of bicycles have been of almost daily occurrence. A large number of bicyclists have recently been taken with a desire to make records on the streets, and the accidents have resulted.

Trolley Car Hits a Coach.

A trolley car of the Flatbush Avenue line, while crossing Fort Hamilton Avenue, about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, came into collision with a coach driven by John McHenry of 378 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn. The coach was returning from a funeral. John and Lizzie McHugh of 89 Herbert Street, and Lillian Griffin, three years old, of 343 Twenty-first Street, who were in the coach, had their faces severely injured by being cut with the broken glass from the window. The driver's scalp was injured, and he received other bruises. The coach was damaged to the extent of $40.

MILES OF FOREST BURNED.

Stretches of Timber on the Columbia River Still Ablaze.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Aug. 30.—Forest fires are still raging in the vicinity of Oakpoint, Washington, but a change in the wind has deflected the flames northward, and Oakpoint City, as well as several large canneries on the Columbia River, which were threatened, are now out of danger.

Benson's logging camp, the largest plant in this section, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000. Twenty square miles of heavy timber has been consumed, entailing a loss of nearly $500,000. The fire is now well back in the forest, and several logging camps are threatened. Settlers have removed their stock and effects to places of safety, and, so far as known, no lives have been lost.

The country for miles around is covered with a dense cloud of smoke, and navigation on the Columbia is rendered very hazardous.

SECOND SHOCK PROVED FATAL.

C. H. Maguire Dies in a Hospital—His Sister Wanted.

Charles H. Maguire, a merchant tailor, of 178 Fifth Avenue, this city, who was stricken with paralysis at the Brighton Beach race track, on Tuesday, died at the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday from the effect of a second stroke. A friend had the body placed in charge of an undertaker, who prepared it for burial.

A personal appeared in a newspaper yesterday morning requesting Mrs. Henrietta Mead, a sister of Maguire, to communicate with the Norwegian Hospital authorities. It stated that Maguire had left considerable property and some jewelry. The janitor at 178 Fifth Avenue said Maguire lived in the building, on the second floor of which his tailoring establishment was situated. Maguire was a familiar figure about the Hoffman House corridor, although no one there knew anything of his affairs. He was a bachelor and about fifty years old.

STABS A SUCCESSFUL RIVAL.

Lies in Wait for Juhasz Outside His Sweetheart's House.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Insanely jealous because he could not win the hand of Berti Potaki, a Polish girl, George Subrack last night killed a more successful rival for her hand, John Juhasz—both men Hungarians.

Juhasz had spent the evening with his sweetheart. After leaving her, he met Subrack, who stopped him. They quarreled. Subrack raised his hand and dealt Jahasz a blow on the chest. Juhasz fell on the ground without uttering a sound and Subrack ran.

Witnesses cried to Policeman Jensen. After a run of several hundred yards he caught Subrack.

It was found that Juhasz was dead. Subrack was locked up on a charge of murder. When searched, an old jackknife was found on him. The blade was bent like a hook and was covered with blood.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD SUICIDE.

Julius Isaacs Dies in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Fourteen-year-old Julius Isaacs died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning from the pistol-shot wound which he inflicted at the home of his parents, 123 East Seventy-third Street.

In his ante-mortem statement, he said: "I had made up my mind to do it—that is, to shoot myself. The pistol was my own. I had been thinking to do it for six months past. I had no aspirations which had been thwarted. I had no disappointments of any kind. My folks were eating dinner, and I did it in the vestibule. I had never mentioned to any of my relatives my intentions to do what I did."

The father of the boy, who is a retired merchant, says Julius possessed a stubborn temper, and became irritable at the slightest provocation.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and slightly warmer weather, with westerly winds.

The barometer had fallen generally last night over the regions east of the Mississippi, in the Southwest, and west of the Rocky Mountains. It had risen from Kansas northward over the Dakotas and Minnesota. It was lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley and highest north of Montana.

The temperature had risen from the Lower Missouri Valley eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast and over the St. Lawrence Valley and over the interior of New-England. It was cooler in the upper lake region, and thence westward to the Pacific coast.

Local showers were reported from the lower lake region, the central Gulf coast, Wyoming, and the Pacific coast. Elsewhere fair weather had prevailed, with cloudiness in the lake region, St. Lawrence Valley, and Lower Mississippi Valley.

Generally fair weather will continue in the central valleys and on the Atlantic coast. Local showers followed by fair and cooler weather are indicated for the lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	72	62	64
6 A. M.	70	60	62
9 A. M.	72	66	66
12 M.	76	70	72
3 P. M.	72	69	73
6 P. M.	70	68	71
9 P. M.	68	65	69
12 P. M.	68	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68.12
Weather Bureau	66.00
Corresponding date 1895	71.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 8, Column 4.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Coal Exchange Building, in Scranton, Penn., which was erected in 1885 at a cost of $150,000, was gutted by fire yesterday. Every one of the eighty tenants sustained more or less damage, the aggregate of which is estimated at $125,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance.

—Lightning struck Peter McEwen's salt works, at Salt Fleet, Ontario, yesterday. The salt mills, dairy, and stave and heading factory were destroyed, together with a portion of Beck's tannery. Loss, $17,000; insurance small.

—The Philadelphia Excelsior Works, at Swanson and Dudley Streets, were gutted by fire yesterday. The loss is about $30,000; fully insured.

NO THIRD TICKET TO-DAY

Gold Democrats May Adjourn and Nominate at a Later Date.

CLEAR-CUT PLATFORM OUTLINED

Bimetallism Will Not Be Referred To in Any Form and Protection Will Be Sharply Opposed.

BALLOT EMBLEM WILL BE A SHIP

Earnest Delegates from Nearly All Counties—Sure of 50,000 Votes, Mr. Flower Says—Effect on the Party.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 30.—The representatives of the sound-money Democrats of the State will meet in convention at noon to-morrow in the Alhambra in this city.

It will be one of the most important political gatherings of recent years in its effect on the cause of honest money and in making for the good of real Democracy. It will conduct its business in the name of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, which has the ship emblem and a column on the official ballot.

The convention will conclude all of the work to-morrow, and the delegates to Indianapolis will start for the National Convention to-morrow night.

Two of the four delegates at large will be Roswell P. Flower, the last Democratic Governor of New-York, and Edward M. Shepard of Kings. There is a strong desire that ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and ex-Secretary Fairchild should go as delegates at large, but Mr. Fairchild's business engagements will not permit of his going. There is talk to-night that Mr. Hewitt will be named as a delegate at large, with Perry Belmont as his alternate.

The platform will contain the soundest kind of a sound-money plank that has yet been adopted by any political convention this year. It will declare unreservedly for the present standard, and there will be no reference whatever to bimetallism in any form.

It will condemn the action of the Chicago Convention, and deny the support of all Democrats who are represented here to the nominees. The rest of the platform will also hew straight to the line of genuine Democracy. It will take issue with the high protection plank of the St. Louis platform.

Approve the Administration.

Mr. Cleveland's Administration will be duly commended. The convention will not in all probability name the Presidential Electors, but will direct the State Committee of the organization to do so at a later date. Some discussion in reference to the nomination of a State ticket may take place, but no such ticket will be named to-morrow.

A proposition to-night is to refer this matter as well as the naming of the Electors to an adjourned session of this convention to be held later in September, and this may be done, or the determination of the question as to a third State ticket may be left in the hands of the State Committee with power to act.

The indications are that all of the counties in the State will be represented, but one or two may be missing, owing to the lack of time for proper organization. The names of all the Congressional district delegates to Indianapolis will be announced at this convention.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who was Chairman of the State Executive Committee when ex-Gov. Flower was elected, in 1891, will be both temporary and permanent Chairman.

The Committee on Credentials will not be subjected to much hard work. There are no contests. One or two good rows before the Credentials Committee always adds to the life of a convention, but some of the men who are here are glad there are no contests. They have had experience with them. Ex-Gov. Flower is expected to deliver a speech at the afternoon session.

The hall in which the convention is to be held is the remodeled skating rink in which the famous May convention of 1892 was held. The important bearing which that convention had on the political affairs of that year will be fully equaled, if not surpassed, in this case. This assemblage, like that one, will be for the best interests of Democracy.

Eminent Men of the Party.

It will be made up of men who have been in the Democratic Party since they were born, and it will be representative of the best sentiments of that party. Delegates are coming in from all sections of the State to-night.

Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany was one of the earliest arrivals. He came to assist William A. Beach of this city in making final arrangements for the convention. Gen. Tracey is the committeeman from this State on the National Committee of the National Democratic Party.

E. Prentice Bailey is here from Utica looking over the situation. The arrival of the New-York delegates and the Kings County delegates to-night livened up matters and convention business is in full swing at the various headquarters in the Yates House. Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo was among the arrivals, but the large majority of Erie's delegates are not due until morning.

The convention will doubtless adopt the unit rule, but no instructions as to candidates are to be given. The delegates will use their own judgment in the matter of candidates at Indianapolis.

Perry Belmont passed through this city to-night on the Southwestern Limited, en route for Indianapolis. Gen. Horatio C. King, who headed the last Democratic State ticket, is here, and will go, as one of the Congressional district delegates to the National Convention.

Democracy will get a new lease of life in this State from the work that is to be done here to-morrow. Some of the delegates who will go to the National Convention from New-York City are Charles R. Miller, Simon Sterne, Francis M. Scott, Oscar Straus, E. J. Dunphy, James Byrne, Franklin Pierce, W. H. Rand, George Walton Green, and Edward McCue.

The New-York delegates held a conference to-night. John DeWitt Warner was elected Chairman and H. H. Sherman Secretary.

A partial provisional list of delegates to Indianapolis from the Congressional districts was made out, but as some of those selected have not arrived it is probable that a number of changes will be made to-morrow.

The delegates will meet again for conference to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at which time the whole matter will be arranged. It was decided that from each Senatorial district there will be chosen a Vice President and one member of the Committee on Credentials, the Committee on Resolutions, and the Committee on Permanent Organization.

The situation as to the delegates at large is still confused—Messrs. Flower and Shepard are the only two certainties. There is considerable talk about Gen. George Magee of Watkins, and there is also talk of John D. Milburn of Buffalo. Perry Belmont is a candidate for one of the places.

The State Committee will meet at 9 A. M. at the Yates. The committee will be reorganized at the convention. Two small contests have developed in Orange and Schenectady.

The New-Yorkers at 12:30 to-night started a big boom for Gen. Tracey as one of the delegates at large, and it looks as though it might be successful.

The Brooklyn delegates held a conference to-night and decided to name the following delegates from Congressional districts to Indianapolis: Second District, George F. Peabody and Horatio C. King; Third, E. H. Driggs and W. C. Burton; Fourth, William C. Ruifield and Charles T. Hoagland; Fifth, Jacob S. Van Wyck and J. D. Kelley, and Sixth, Charles J. Edwards and James J. Stahlon.

Adjourned Session Probable.

Edward M. Shepard said to-night that after consultation with many delegates, he finds that the sentiment of the convention favors adjourning to-morrow to meet a few days after the Buffalo Convention. It will then nominate a full Electoral and State ticket. The delegates wish to await the action of the convention at Indianapolis and the Bryan Democratic State Convention, on Sept. 16. There is strong opposition in certain parts of the State to a third State ticket.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower came in late to-night. He is not a delegate and will not attend the convention except as a spectator. He will go to Indianapolis to-morrow afternoon as a delegate at large.

Mr. Flower said he knew little about the plans of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention. He is in favor of putting out a good State ticket in order to beat Mr. Black. He says the sound-money Democrats will poll a heavy vote. When asked about the probable nominees at Indianapolis, he said that he favored Bynum, because he wrote the National address to Democrats. He thought the whole matter of State and Electoral tickets should be left to the State Committee for action after the Buffalo Convention.

Oscar S. Straus said to-night that he thought this convention would prove the stay and hope of the Democratic Party of New-York. "It will," said he, "give to sound-money Democrats a rallying point. It will result in the complete organization of the Democracy in the State along sound-money lines. The party thus reorganized will prove a nucleus for the formation of a greater political body, which will restore the Democracy as the historic party of Jefferson and Jackson. The chief hope of our effort is the preservation of the Democratic doctrine of sound finance. To have the organization a sort of forum, from which instruction and counsel may go forth to the people.

Confident of Converts.

"I believe that many Democrats who have taken up the free silver heresy will turn to us and aid us in the complete restoration of the Democracy. Many Democrats who will vote for Mr. McKinley in the coming election because he represents sound money will come back to us just as soon as Democracy again means an honest dollar."

"Do you think, Mr. Straus, that the convention will advise against the putting out of a State ticket?"

"That I cannot say, but personally I favor fighting the issue along the whole line. I do not believe in indorsing Bryanists, even by implication, which we should do if we indorsed the State ticket or advised its support by Democrats. The issue is State as well as National, and should be fought out everywhere, at every crossroads, if necessary."

"What do you think will be the voting strength of the sound-money Democrats in New-York?"

"About 20 per cent. of the entire Democratic vote—say, 100,000; but you cannot judge the strength of sound-money Democracy in this way. Many of these Democrats will vote for McKinley, because they feel that a sound-money Democratic President cannot be elected, and they do not want to throw away their votes.

"We are fighting for the maintenance of the historic party now in order that we may triumph in the future."

NEW-YORK AND KINGS DELEGATES.

Conspicuous Democrats of the Greater City Quartered at the Yates.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 30.—The delegations from New-York and Kings Counties reached Syracuse by special train at 7:15 o'clock to-night. They immediately went to their quarters at the Yates House. Both delegations are fully represented, and they have taken possession of the hotel. Their headquarters are in Room 55, and the Kings County men went into conference as soon as they had eaten dinner.

Among the delegates from New-York are the following: George Walton Green, E. J. Dunphy, Theodore Sutro, Wallace MacFarlane, John Jeroloman, James Byrne, Robert Grier Monroe, William F. Grote, John A. Beall, Maurice J. Power, Edward Grosse, Henry De Forest Baldwin, H. B. B. Stapler, John De Witt Warner, Oscar S. Straus, E. S. Kaufman, C. R. Miller, and J. A. Hennebery.

Delegates from Kings included Edward M. Shepard, William C. A. Eno, John G. H. Ahrens, John D. Kelley, and George Foster Peabody.

The delegates from other counties are pouring into the city to-night. The hotels are already filled, and the trains are emptying numbers of delegates every hour who are looking for quarters everywhere. All are wearing the badge adopted for the Syracuse and Indianapolis Conventions. It consists of a red ribbon with a celluloid card fastened on it. The card bears the inscription:

"Democratic Party Reform Organization, Syracuse and Indianapolis."

GOSSIP AMONG THE DELEGATES.

Informal Canvass for President Shows that Senator Vilas Leads.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 30.—William A. Beach, who has had charge of all arrangements for quartering the delegates while in Syracuse, and who is consequently well informed as to the possible number of those who will attend the convention Monday, said to-night that he thought almost every county would be represented. He has corresponded extensively with the delegates and has been assured that the convention will be largely attended and will be thoroughly representative.

Mr. Beach said that he had conferred with a large number of delegates by letter and in person, and he thinks that one result of Monday's convention will be to put out only a ticket of Electors. The matter of a State ticket will be left to the State Committee or be advised against altogether. He said that a large number of sound-money Democrats throughout the State feel that they should not risk too much this year. They feel that the silver question is not an issue in State politics, and they are willing to leave it as a National issue entirely.

Mr. Beach thinks, therefore, that a large proportion of sound-money Democrats will vote for the State ticket put out by the convention to be held in Buffalo on the 16th and stand for sound money by choosing Electors for the National Democratic ticket to be named at Indianapolis Sept. 2. Mr. Beach says that many delegates have expressed their views on this matter, and they all seem to agree that the best course to follow under the circumstances is to try to beat Mr. Black for Governor, and to vote for sound money as a National and not as a State issue.

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Robert Grier Monroe came in with the New-York and Kings County delegates. He says he feels that every county will be represented here. The work of organization throughout the State has gone forward with tremendous rapidity, and the sentiment in favor of sound money and a sound-money Democracy is growing fast. He thinks that the effect of the convention will be to organize a new Democratic Party in New-York. He feels confident that the result will be to solidify the sound-money sentiment and to bring about a rally of the Democrats along the line of honest money.

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De Witt Warner has arrived, wearing a white helmet such as is worn by Tommy Atkins in the Sahara Desert. The big hat towering above the derbies and straws of the other delegates distinguishes Mr. Warner from afar. He looks cool under its shade. But a Fall breeze is blowing off the lake, and he seems to feel that the helmet looks too much like Summer.

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The Albany delegation arrived here to-night. It includes James Weaton, and Henry A. Peckham, who will probably be the delegates to Indianapolis; Simeon Holroyd, E. F. Hackett, Russell Johnston, John H. McMahon, John H. McCormick, Albert L. Pearsall, A. W. Laroz, and Donald McCredie. John A. Henneberry, leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District for the New-York State Democracy, was Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, and had charge of the special train. He had matters so well in hand that the trip was made with great comfort by everybody.

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One of the delegates on the New-York special made a partial canvass of those aboard the train as to their preferences for President on the sound-money Democratic ticket. Several had no opinions to express, but of those who did there were for Gen. Bragg 13, for Senator Vilas 24, for Mr. Watterson 17, for Mr. Cleveland 5, for Senator Palmer 15, and for Senator Hill 5.

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William L. Wardwell, who is here representing the sound-money Democrats of Otsego, was one of the delegates to the last Democratic State Convention. His associate, Mr. Clark, who also arrived to-night, was an alternate to the Chicago Convention.

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Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, who is the New-York State member of the National Democratic Party's National Committee, said in a conversation with THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-night:

"The strength of the sound-money Democracy in this State is so large that I feel certain that the ticket to be nominated at Indianapolis will get at least 50,000 votes in this State. I would not be at all surprised if the ticket would get an average vote of 500 in every Assembly district, and that would give a total for it in the State of 75,000.

"Personally, I believe that Senator Vilas should be nominated for President at Indianapolis. He has a magnificent record. He has always voted right as a Senator."

Gen. Tracey has had charge of the work of organizing the sound-money Democrats in the counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Albany, and all of these counties have sent full sets of delegates to this convention.

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Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who is to be Chairman of the convention, was slated at last year's Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Attorney General. After the Committee on Credentials had finished its work, however, and the State Democracy's delegates from New-York City had been denied recognition in the convention, Mr. Griffin refused to allow his name to go upon the ticket.

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Mayor Gleason of Long Island City is here contemplating with much satisfaction the fact that he has not got to make a fight before the Committee on Credentials. Upon his vest the Mayor is wearing his own private emblem—The axe. It is made of small diamonds and rubies.

Delegates Start for Syracuse.

The delegates of the Democratic Party Reform Organization started for Syracuse yesterday forenoon by way of the West Shore Railroad from Weehawken.

A special train was at the disposal of the delegates.

Brooklyn's sound-money Democrats started for Syracuse yesterday morning according to programme.

In the party that left Brooklyn were Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, W. F. Eno, Gen. Horatio C. King, Robert H. Roy, Charles J. Edwards, Gen Thomas H. McGrath, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Walter C. Burton, Everett Greene, J. Warren Greene, Henry Yonge, W. A. Wright, A. Augustus Healy, John D. Kelley, Charles T. Hoagland, and H. B. Hubbard. There were about seventy-five in the delegation.

BRYAN'S HOPES OF NEW-YORK.

An Army of Silver Orators to be Sent into the State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The tour of Mr. Bryan in New-York State is but the precursor of a movement to carry the State for silver, according to information supplied here to-night by men closely connected with the Democratic management. It is declared the success experienced by Bryan in drawing crowds in New-York has encouraged the leaders to believe there is a strong silver sentiment in the State which needs only the moving power of campaign oratory to blossom forth into free-silver votes in November.

The statement is made that Senator Faulkner's recent trip to Chicago was for the purpose of arranging with Chairman Jones of the National Committee for an organized invasion of New-York in the interest of the Chicago candidates and platform. Mr. Jones is credited with the intention of coming to Washington to perfect the details, but this lacks confirmation.

Mr. Bryan is said to have become convinced that rural New-York favors free silver, and his advice, it is asserted, has had much to do with the determination of the silver leaders to send speakers into the State to make an aggressive fight. This news ought to be of great interest to sound-money leaders in New-York.

REPUBLICANS MUST WORK.

Mr. Payne, Acting for Mr. Hanna, Says Western States Are Doubtful.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Letters were sent recently from Republican National Headquarters to fifteen or twenty Chairmen of State Central Committees, requesting weekly information on the party prospects in their States. Replies have been received from Kentucky, Indiana, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Nebraska, and South Dakota. All of them reported active campaign work and steady improvement for Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Payne, who is acting Chairman in Mr. Hanna's absence, said to-day:

"Reviewing the campaign reports which have been received in person and by letter, I can say they are encouraging from the cities in the Western States, but it is a fact, and there is no use denying it, that back in the agricultural regions of Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, and Kansas there is a lukewarmness toward the Republican ticket on account of the money question.

"Very hard and active work is needed in all the States west of the Mississippi River to win. The votes that Bryan will get in Wisconsin will be scattered."

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets. The rare designs and their low prices must be seen to be appreciated.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

SOUND MONEY CHAMPIONS

DEMOCRATS ARE GATHERING IN FORCE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No Cut-and-Dried Plans for the Convention on Wednesday—No Clear Indication Yet as to the Probable Candidates—The Platform Will Be Strong for a Gold Standard, and One That Democrats Will Not Be Ashamed Of.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—There is no doubt, whatever, that the convention of the National Democratic Party will be a success. Not that it will merely declare such a platform of principles as the deeply moved and injured Democracy might have been expected to put forth under the provocation given at Chicago and name candidates fit to stand for the Democratic Party, but it will in all respects truly and fitly represent the spirit that has made the party worthy of confidence, and enable it to achieve great victory and accomplish great reforms.

The convention that is to meet on Wednesday will be the most impressive one in its personal composition that has been held in this country in many years. An imperfect idea of its high quality was given in the dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night, in which the names of some of the most prominent men from several States were mentioned, together with reference to their standing in public life or their reputations as men of business. In conversations with members of the Executive Committee, who are familiar with the lists, it is learned that there is scarcely a delegate out of the more than 900 already elected who is not in his State a man of admitted prominence, character, sound Democracy, and unswerving devotion to the principles of his party.

In a most important sense the convention will be a success. Whatever may have been the impression in the East, among the opponents of Bryan and the Populist doctrines indorsed at Chicago, the organization of the National Democracy has developed in the middle West and South a strength and vim that have astonished some of the most zealous Democrats who participated in the Chicago conference, and a growth in recent weeks that has convinced many Democrats who were inclined at the time the conference was held in Indianapolis, on Aug. 17, to question the advisability of naming a Democratic ticket.

Among men who made it their business to ascertain, for the purposes of this convention, the state of feeling among the Western Democrats, there is no longer any doubt about the imperative duty of nominating candidates. With the Executive Committee there has never been a moment of doubt about this matter. All the reports that have gone abroad to create the impression that the National Democratic Convention would indulge in the useless exercise of adopting a platform, and then expect the party to thrash around without candidates, have emanated from Bryanite sources. They have gone out in company with the intimations that injunctions would be procured to prevent the National Democrats from securing places on the official ballots. In one breath the sound-money movement has been described as the effort of a few men desiring publicity to exhibit themselves, and as so menacing in numbers that they should be prevented by legal interference from an opportunity to be counted at the polls.

It is believed that the difficulty about getting a place on the ballots under the election laws of the different States will be found to be a very slight obstacle. There is some talk about a new name for the party, but the designation of the National Democratic Party, adopted at the August conference, is so satisfactory to all who participated in the conference, and to the delegates chosen to the convention, that it is considered probable that it will be retained, although it may be modified when necessary for employment on ballots, in order to secure technical compliance with the laws. The suggestion from Kentucky, that the organization be called the Jeffersonian Democratic, and that the head of Jefferson be adopted as the party emblem, would be opposed by New-York, as the State election law forbids the use of portraits as party emblems.

The silver people in Indiana have changed their opinion about the third-party movement. Not long ago the supporters of Bryan were so confident that Indiana was "on fire" for Bryan and free silver that they were predicting a majority of 40,000 for the Populist ticket. Now they say that the State is in doubt, and that a poll of the State will be necessary to show whether the majority is to be for Bryan or for McKinley. If the Bryan claims turn out to be the empty boasts that they are believed to be by many Democrats, the State will be more likely to give the majority of 40,000 for McKinley than for Bryan, and the vote for the candidates of the National Democratic Party will be seen to have brought about the result.

The Democrats in Indiana who oppose Bryan are not as noisy as the Populists, but they constitute a vast body of the earnest, honest, law-abiding citizens in town and country, who are out of all patience with the Populist doctrines enunciated by Bryan, and stung to bitter resentment by the appeals made from the stump to arouse the hostile class feeling. Among the Germans of Indiana the constant addresses to "the common people" are offensive, as provoking an enemity that has no excuse, and it is apparent that demagogy has been overdone by Bryan and his imitators, and that it has wrought more harm than good to his cause.

The discussions here about the probable platform that will be adopted are about as uninforming and inconclusive as has been the talk about candidates. Among the members of the Executive Committee there has been much admiration for all of the State platforms adopted by the National Democratic Party. But there has been no effort made to indicate any platform as one to be accepted. The Kentucky platform has been alluded to as expressing the principles of the party vigorously, and not at excessive length, and Mr. Bynum has been quoted as expressing his preference for that platform as the platform to be accepted by the convention. Mr. Bynum has expressed no preference. Both he and Mr. Krauthoff, the member of the Executive Committee from Missouri, are of the opinion that the platform will be the product of a Committee on Resolutions that could not be depended upon beforehand to accept any cut-and-dried platform, however excellent it might be. The party declaration of principles will embody the spirit of all the best utterances in all the State Conventions. There will be an avoidance of such possible bones of contention as the income tax, although it is not possible that advocates of an income tax will be in the convention.

Some who are here say that the platform ought to contain not only a declaration of principles of the newly named party, but a vigorous denunciation of the Populistic doctrines of the Chicago platform.

W. J. Curtis, the New-Jersey member of the Executive Committee, and one of the delegates at large from that State, brought a copy of the platform adopted at the Trenton Convention. That contained the money plank which the Democrats had adopted at the gathering which elected delegates to Chicago. It also denounced the attack on the Supreme Court and the indorsement of mob rule in the Chicago platform.

"The currency plank, Mr. Curtis says to-night, would receive the support of the delegation from his State. It goes further in its utterances on the currency question than to insist on the maintenance of the present gold standard. It adds the following: "We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the banking business. We therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal tender of Treasury notes by the Government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold."

This plank was also a part of the platform adopted by the New-Jersey Democratic Convention last Spring. "Such an utterance, I believe, might well be put in the platform to be adopted this week," said Mr. Curtis to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent. "I believe the platform should be clear on three points. It should declare for sound money. It should vigorously condemn the Populistic utterances of the Chicago platform, and it should contain an indorsement of the present Democratic Administration.

"We should aim to embody in the platform the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic Party, which have been handed down to us from the founders of the party, to make an ideal platform, which will appeal to Democrats who have always followed the teachings of Jefferson. There has never been a time when a National Convention of Democrats could do a greater service in making a declaration of principles."

A report reached this city to-night that the Florida delegates had started, bearing a banner, which proclaimed Mr. Cleveland their choice for the nomination.

The hotel keepers believe that the convention will attract from five to ten thousand visitors. Several hundred are coming from Chicago in a body. Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky will send special train loads of visitors. About 100, including the delegates, are expected from New-York. Delaware, Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada are the only States from whom none are expected.

American flags are conspicuous among the decorations, which are likely to be quite general on business buildings and dwellings. Some of the flags have been made to fit the sound-money ideas of the gathering by the use of gilt for the stars. The hotel corridors are all festooned. In one are hung life-sized pictures of Cleveland, Stevenson, Hancock, and Tilden.

They have a liquor law in this State which is known as the Nicholson law. It prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, and makes no exception in favor of hotels, as does the Raines law in New-York. But drinks are to be had just the same. Some of the visitors to-day, who did not know the law, have pressed the buttons in their rooms. A colored boy has appeared and the order for drinks been given. The servant has responded without a word. Presently other guests in the hotel corridor have seen this same colored boy passing up the main stairs, carrying a huge basket, such as are used to collect soiled linen. The basket has always been covered and sometimes the boy has made the bluff that it was heavy. Within it has been nothing but the drinks, which are thus distributed to any who order. "Sunday basket picnics, as they call them," said the boy.

As has been already stated in these dispatches, the convention will not enter upon anything like a fight over candidates. The candidates must be carefully selected, but not with so many considerations as would force themselves upon a party inspired by a hope of electing its ticket. Only intrepid men who are willing to accept criticism for daring to be independent will consent to stand.

There is no lack of gold men interested in the work of the convention. Several names of men who would inspire confidence have been reported in the newspapers. Mr. Watterson has many warm admirers who believe that he would poll as large a vote as any candidate who could be named. But Kentucky will come prepared to urge the nomination of Gen. Buckner for Vice President, and will find an almost unanimous convention ready to take him, if the demand for Watterson's nomination for President did not exclude Gen. Buckner from consideration.

Some of the Democrats who have canvassed the names already mentioned have feared lest Mr. Watterson might, from infirmity of health, be unequal to the continuous effort to conduct a speaking campaign for six weeks. He has gone abroad in ill-health, and however willing he may be to enter a campaign it is known to his friends that he is not strong. The fact that there are two possible candidates from Wisconsin is embarrassing. To endeavor to choose between Gen. Vilas and Gen. Bragg might defeat both. Postmaster General Wilson and Secretary of Agriculture Morton have hosts of friends in a convention that will indorse the Administration if it were offered.

There is great probability that in considering all the circumstances the delegates may be led to favor the nomination of Senator George Gray of Delaware. He is young and strong, and would be fully capable of enduring all of the labor that would fall to a candidate.

The plea of extreme age may be made by Gen. Palmer to excuse himself from the burdens of the contest, and a similar suggestion interposed to the nomination of that rare Democrat, Col. Broadhead of Missouri, who has passed his eightieth birthday, could not be offered to Senator Gray. The Delaware Senator is well known. He is popular and his Democracy is of the soundest and most robust quality. With Gray and Buckner, it has been suggested, and with a platform of ringing Democratic truth, every Democratic voter opposed to Bryan and for McKinley would be irresistably drawn to the polls.

The suggestion of Senator Gray's name strikes some of the Democrats here as admirable, and to a few he appears to be the ideal candidate. The fact that he is from so Southern a State as Delaware, and that he would have Gen. Buckner from the South as a running mate, does not appear to the men who have considered this possible construction as a matter of any concern.

The Democrats North, South, and West who are interested in the National Democratic organization are not at all troubled about sectional feeling. Western Democrats who have been consulted about this matter say that the Middle West does not insist upon having a candidate, and that it would be perfectly safe to name a candidate for President from Florida and a candidate for Vice President from Louisiana, provided the men were well enough known away from their homes to need no introduction to the voters.

Not until Tuesday or Wednesday, however, can any of the talk about candidates or platform be better than the best conjecture, for there are few delegates here as yet, and there will scarcely be a majority of them in Indianapolis before Tuesday. With full consultation and discussion it is believed that a determination will be reached early enough to enable the convention to complete its work and adjourn on Thursday. It is not at all probable that the National Democratic Convention will nominate its best speechmaker. It will be a convention full of zeal and determination, but the personal character of the men who will take part in it is an assurance that neither its platform nor its candidates will be begotten of impulse.

A Wonderful Phenomenon.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

DELEGATE CURTIS GIVES HIS VIEWS

He Thinks a Candidate from the Middle West Should Be Named.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—One of the earliest arrivals from the Eastern States is W. J. Curtis of New-Jersey. He reached the city in advance of the delegates from his State, that he might attend a meeting of the Executive Committee to-morrow.

"I have no candidate," said Mr. Curtis, "and have no opinion to express as to who is the most available man. I do say, however, that the convention ought to nominate a man of the highest ability and standing. I think it is the idea of the Eastern delegates that the candidate should be selected from the Middle West, where the real battle of the campaign is to be fought."

"Do you expect any expression of sympathy with this convention from the National Administration?"

"I have no information which leads me to think that the Administration will express itself on the sound-money movement. I think it is true, and I judge from the public utterances of friends of the Administration, that it is in sympathy with the movement, but I have no idea that the Administration has a candidate."

"Would the Eastern delegates favor Vilas?"

"I do not know. I had supposed that the instruction of the Wisconsin delegation for Bragg would prevent Mr. Vilas from becoming a candidate."

"How about Watterson?"

"It has been generally said by the sound-money Democrats that the second place on the ticket should go to a Kentucky man—Gen. Simon B. Buckner. The delegates from Kentucky are instructed for him for that place, and so that would seem to preclude the idea of selecting Mr. Watterson for first place.

"As for the idea, which is reported to be popular in some places of simply adopting a platform and making no nomination, that, it seems to me, would be to make a failure of the convention. The campaign for a platform would not amount to much. It requires the personality of a leader to awaken enthusiasm."

"Do you think the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by this convention a possibility?"

"I do not think so. I have no idea that the delegates are considering him. I think some Republicans fear that he may be nominated. It is doubtful what the effect of his nomination would be. Doubtless he would receive the support of many Republicans. It might cut in both directions."

"How will New-Jersey go on the coming election?"

"I have the estimates of some of the most intelligent men of the State that it will give McKinley a plurality of from 20,000 to 40,000."

Mr. Curtis said he expected the convention would complete its business and be ready for final adjournment by Thursday afternoon.

SEA SERPENT SEEN AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

and, judging from the length of our ship, it must have been fully 190 feet long.

"Its skin appeared to be covered with large and very thick scales, or shields, and from head to tail it was very prettily marked with bands of pale yellow and very dark green. However, it would be better to add that these colors were so happily blended on the underneath, or, as one might say, belly, part that it looked as if a line of pale, very pale, sea green was the color from head to tail.

Frightened the Small Fish.

"Its eyes were placed well on the side of the head, and, in color, looked as if two enormous rubies had been placed there.

"Now, as this monster approached the scene of the late conflict, its motion was rapidly accelerated, and its head kept about six feet above water. The scales on the side of the head appeared to stand well out, as does a cobra's hood when the serpent is very much alarmed.

"The small fish—small as compared with this monster—scattered right and left, the only laggard being a huge shark, which must have been wounded by the alligator. This unfortunate was seized in an instant by the snake, and, being lifted well out of the water, was shaken as a terrier shakes a rat for fully one minute.

"When we saw the head and tail parts of the poor shark drop into the water, the middle section disappeared down the serpent's gullet.

"The breeze having gradually freshened, we soon ran out of the muddy water, and the last we saw of this huge serpent it was finishing its breakfast in a very leisurely manner. So ends this little episode of the deep."

Little need be added to the story contained in the Captain's manuscript. It contains about all of consequence that happened during the trip, except a typhoon, that did more good than it did harm. It ripped a few pieces of canvas, but it came up from the east-northeast, shifting to north and northwest, thus giving a fair wind on the passage down the China Sea, for the typhoon came up two days out from Hongkong. Ordinarily ships have to beat their passage down the China Sea against the monsoons, which come out of the south. The typhoon, though accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain and terrific thunder and lightning, drove the ship 600 miles in the forty-eight hours it lasted.

Little Claire said, as the reporters clambered over the rails to their tug: "Don't you wish you went to sea, same's I do?"

DELEGATE COHEN EXCITED.

Says Cleveland Central Labor Union Members Are Arming.

A delegate from the Cleveland Central Labor Union, to whom the New-York body had written for information about Mr. Hanna, was heard at the New-York Labor Union meeting yesterday. This delegate, Isaac Cohen, had come here to solicit moral and financial aid for the strikers in Cleveland. His appeal was well received. He said that the strike had been caused by the employes asking for a Saturday half holiday.

Mr. Cohen said that a committee had called on the Cleveland firm, but as soon as it had made known its mission its members were discharged by their employers, and so were two other committees that were sent to intercede for the first committee. In consequence, the employes struck, and later the city was put under martial law, and troops were sent to quell the disturbance.

Then Delegate Cohen said: "We will die before we go back, and that is the reason why the Cleveland Central Labor Union is drilling its members and will get rifles.

"On Labor Day we will have twelve companies, each 100 strong, and well drilled. Our Central Labor Union gives prizes to the best drilled companies, Carpenters' Union No. 11 has 300 men drilling with wooden guns. Soldiers could chase a mob because they are armed and disciplined, but workmen could do a great deal if they were also armed."

Many of the delegates moved uneasily in their chairs, and some coughed, but no one uttered a word. Then Delegate Cohen perceived that he had made a mistake, and began talking about righting the wrongs of the workingmen at the ballot box.

After speaking for some time in this strain, he said: "I can tell you about Mark Hanna. He is the most uncompromising foe that organized labor ever had. I can give you his record."

"Go ahead," exclaimed several delegates.

Delegate McCabe of the Goldbeaters, who is a McKinley man, objected. "This is all out of order," he said. "Let the delegate stick to the question."

Delegate Cohen sat down and apologized for taking so much of the time of the meeting.

"We want to know what is the matter with Mark Hanna," shouted several delegates.

"He's all wrong," replied several others.

Delegate Ryan of the Photo Engravers said it was very discourteous of the delegates to interrupt a visitor in the middle of an interesting speech.

"Let him go ahead," said another delegate.

Chairman Ivory, who belongs to the Electrical Workers, ruled that Delegate McCabe's point of order was well taken, but many of the delegates differed with him, and wanted Delegate Cohen to finish his speech.

The Chair, however, decided that inasmuch as the Central Labor Union had directed its Secretary to obtain official information about Mark Hanna from the Cleveland Central Labor Union, it must wait until it received an answer from that body.

Railroad Men for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Twoscore prominent railroad men connected with the practical operation of Chicago terminal lines met last night in the National Union Building to consider the organization of a central railway men's sound-money club, embracing all Chicago railroad men, irrespective of party. The representatives of roads reported that clubs had been formed by several of the roads separately, and it was decided to organize by companies before starting a central organization. Seventy-five to 90 per cent. of the railroad men were said to be in favor of gold. Sept. 18 was fixed for a visit of the clubs to Major McKinley at his home.

For a Nerve Tonic Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

MR. BRYAN GOES TO CHURCH

AND MAKES A TRIP TO LAKEWOOD, A SUMMER RESORT.

The Great Crowd That Listened to His Address at Celoron—The Candidate Says He Will Speak on the Open Prairie at Toledo if He Cannot Secure a Hall—Pickpockets Following the Bryan Party and Making Trouble.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan attended service at the First Presbyterian Church, in Jamestown, this morning and heard the Rev. G. M. Colville, the pastor, preach a sermon from the text beginning "He saw a great multitude." This was construed into a reference to the vast audience which Mr. Bryan addressed at Celoron, on Lake Chautauqua, last night, one of the greatest gatherings that has ever heard him speak. Estimates vary as to the size of the crowd.

The Celoron auditorium has a seating capacity of 8,500, but it is claimed that the admittance register showed that more than 13,000 persons had passed through the gates when it was broken by the inward rush of those who fought for entrance. Every bit of available space was filled. At least 2,000 persons were in the main aisles, packed like sardines in a box, with only those near the entrance in the rear able to move. Outside the building the jam was something wonderful, and surprise is expressed to-day by many of those who were there that a panic or fatal crush did not occur.

After an experience with a female palmist at the Sherman House, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan left Jamestown on a special trolley car for Lakewood, a Summer resort, on Chautauqua Lake, six miles from this city. The were accompanied by A. M. Sherman, a local Democrat, and several other Bryan supporters. On the way out to the lake Mr. Bryan read in a newspaper that no hall could be obtained in which he could address the people in Toledo on Wednesday night. Commenting on this, he said he would speak on the open prairies at Toledo if the people wanted to hear him, and would notify the Reception Committee there of that intention.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are the guests at Lakewood of Mr. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. They are stopping at the Kent House, a large hotel, where a reception in honor of the Bryans was held this afternoon.

To-morrow morning the nominee and his wife will make the trip up the length of Chautauqua Lake by boat, to Chautauqua, and from there they will be driven across the country sixteen miles to Ripley, on the Lake Shore Railroad, where Mr. Bryan will speak. In the afternoon they will continue their journey westward to Cleveland.

Pickpockets have been following the Bryan party for some time. Last night a number of people in the big crowd at Celoron lost pocketbooks and watches. At Chicago a member of Mr. Bryan's traveling contingent lost a pocketbook, and, during the stop at Philadelphia, in the Broad Street Station, satchels and umbrellas were taken from some of those who were accompanying the candidate to the New-York notification meeting. An organized gang worked the crowd at Slawson's Grove, near Knowlesville, on Friday. One of them was captured, after several attempts at escape, made with the assistance of his confederates. So far neither of the Bryans have lost anything.

CORN FOURTEEN CENTS A BUSHEL.

Mr. Boies Says It Sells for that in Iowa and Costs Double.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 30.—A large crowd gathered in the East Side Park, in this city, last evening, to listen to ex-Gov. Horace Boies open the campaign in behalf of the Democratic Party. F. E. Pollands, candidate for County Attorney, presided, and after making a short speech, presented the ex-Governor.

In opening his address Mr. Boies said that the subject which called them together was one which overshadowed every other since the great war. Mr. McKinley had taken the pains to allege that an appeal has been made to the classes and an attempt made to divide the country on the silver issue. By the very nature of things there must be classes.

"The man whose wealth is money naturally wants the gold standard," said Mr. Boies, "and that makes his money more valuable, but the man who produces what must be sold for money will, if he understands, favor bimetallism. Cheaper money—money which they call, if you please, 'depreciated currency'—is the best for the people, because it tends to raise the prices of products.

"I said some days ago to a reporter for a New-York paper," continued the speaker, "that the condition of the Western farmer is deplorable; that the prices of products of the farm are so low that if a man was given the use of the land, and was required to furnish the capital to run it, pay the laborer the same wages he could get in other kinds of work, keep up the repairs, and pay the taxes, and to do this had to sell the products of the farm for present prices, he would find himself without a dollar left at the end of the year.

"I said that, and now I find certain New-York capitalists declaring that a greater amount of falsehoods was never included in the same amount of language. Now, I did not make that statement upon my own experience alone, but several years ago the Iowa Commissioner of Labor made inquiry of more than 500 Iowa farmers of the cost of raising one bushel of corn. They sent him reports, and from them he found that it cost 28 cents per bushel to raise corn in Iowa.

"To-day in over one-half of the State corn is selling for 14 cents per bushel."

The speaker then took up the question of prices, and said it was all a question of prices. The honor of the country was not involved, for the reason that the Government obligations were payable in coin. They bear no promise to be paid in gold alone. With the gold standard prices depreciate. Money is appreciated, until now it will purchase twice as much as it would in 1873.

The speaker said that, compared with the value of the products of labor, one dollar in silver bullion would buy as much as it would in 1873, while a dollar in gold bullion would purchase twice what it would then. What was the true standard of comparison?

He said that while gold had doubled in value, silver had remained as it was in 1873.

"It is the man who must borrow," said he, "who has been wronged, cruelly wronged. One-half of his money has been taken away, while the money of the moneylender has been doubled in value. If the Chicago platform resulted in silver monometallism Congress could remedy it. If we wait, as the Republicans ask us to, until we get the consent of other nations, we will fasten the gold standard upon the necks of our people for all time to come."

First California District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District, at Napa, yesterday, nominated F. A. Cutler of Eureka, Humboldt County, for Congressman.

EXTRA QUALITY
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FALL STYLES
will be introduced on
Tuesday, Sept. 1st,
at our own stores and authorized agents throughout the United States.

SEWALL'S DEFEAT CERTAIN

HE CANNOT BE ELECTED, EVEN IF BRYAN IS SUCCESSFUL.

The Fusion of the Silver Democrats, with the Populists—Enough Electoral Votes Given to the Populists to Enable Them to Prevent Mr. Sewall's Election—The Electoral College as It Will Stand if McKinley Is Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The defeat of Mr. Sewall and the impossibility of the election of a full Democratic ticket of any character seems to have been settled by recent State Conventions. The plan of fusion which is being carried out between Chicago Democrats, free-silver Republicans, and Populists makes it impossible that Mr. Sewall can be elected Vice President by the Electoral College, even though Mr. Bryan may be chosen President.

The fusion programme in the great States of the West and in the Southern States contemplates a union Electoral ticket, upon which at least a part of the Electors shall be for Bryan and Watson, instead of Bryan and Sewall. Mr. Bryan may sweep these States by tremendous majorities, but Mr. Sewall cannot get more than the fixed proportion of Electors allotted to him by the Populists, because there will be only that number of Sewall Electors in the field. The fusion plans are not yet complete in all the States, but Ohio Democrats have conceded five of the twenty-three Electors on their ticket to the Populists, Michigan Democrats have conceded three out of fourteen, California Democrats have conceded four out of nine, Colorado Democrats one out of four, and in Oregon the Democratic organization, even of the silver sort, will have no party ticket in the field, and will support the four Watson Electors.

Plans for fusion are under consideration in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

PACERS KEEP UP THEIR FAST FLIGHTS ON COMING EAST.

The Grand Circuit Horses to Race for Good Purses at Fleetwood This Week—All the Stars Entered and the Free-for-All Races Promise Some Fast Time—Joe Patchen's Need of Rest After His Maine Campaign.

For the seventh time in the history of the Grand Trotting Circuit the light-harness celebrities are paying their annual visit to the metropolis. Their predecessors had rather a cool reception when the cavalcade of horses, trainers, grooms, and camp followers first halted at Fleetwood in 1888. The sulkies were anything but popular at that time in this vicinity, all the old prestige having been lost, and the racegoing public had turned its attention to the galloping.

Outside of the few hundreds of road men who composed the Driving Club of New-York there was scarcely anybody who cared to make the journey to the old trotting course in Morrisania, even to see such cracks as Johnston, then the champion pacer, and Guy, the hero among trotters, that season. Some little enthusiasm was awakened when Johnston covered the first half of the irregular track in one minute and half a second. The high-wheel sulky, with its old-fashioned axle, was then in vogue, and horses that could approach a two-minute clip drawing such a load were scarce. This wonderful exhibition proved to be the forerunner of an awakened interest, and before the week was over an extra day was added, when Guy played a star engagement and succeeded in his attempt to break the track record, then held by Maud S.

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The little black gelding had flashed into prominence early in 1888 at Detroit, where he won his first race in the three-minute class by distancing the whole field in the first heat, which he trotted in 2:16¾. He had an up-and-down career through the Grand Circuit, which began that year at Cleveland, being able to win the free-for-all at Buffalo, but meeting defeat in the slower classes at Rochester, Hartford, and Springfield, where he was engaged in contests for big purses and stakes that ranged in value from $5,000 to $10,000. In New-England this sensational trotter had a disastrous time, getting shut out in the first heat of the Charter Oak Stake, at Hartford, and meeting a similar fate at Springfield a week later in another valuable event. At Fleetwood Park, Guy was more fortunate, and, after winning his race with ridiculous ease over a pretty strong field, he was suddenly raised to the distinction of a special performer against time. The result was a mile in 2:12¾, that remained unbeaten until the bicycle sulky superseded the slower one, which the swift-footed but unreliable trotter drew on that occasion. This incident has been almost forgotten in the more rapid flights that have been reached of late years, but there is no doubt that this really great performance of eight years ago was the one that turned the tide of opposition or indifference, and helped to restore harness racing to favor in the metropolitan district.

As for Guy, his progress toward the championship was hampered by bad management, so that his phenomenal speed and staying power were largely wasted. He dropped out of sight for several seasons until D. J. Campau of Detroit purchased the gelding when he was well along in years, and brought him once more into notice by securing the record for unsexed trotters with him during the Detroit meeting of 1893. This mile to sulky in 2:09¾ was succeeded by one to wagon in 2:13 a few days later, two remarkable feats for a horse that had lost the fire and doubtless much of the speed he possessed when he aroused New-Yorkers from their apathy nearly five years before. Since then Guy has been passing a quiet life as a roadster, and, while the Grand Circuit meeting was in progress at Detroit last month, he was presented to Matthew Riley, an enthusiastic horseman of this city, who was at one time President of the Driving Club of New-York. While the present troop of aspirants for fame and fortune are striving for the mastery at Fleetwood Park, the older champion, whose record to wagon still remains unbeaten, will doubtless be an occupant of one of the hitching stalls at the rear of the clubhouse overlooking the scene of his former triumph.

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The seed sown toward the close of the last decade did not bear fruit in the shape of increased popularity for the harness racers until five years later. Meantime two unprofitable meetings had been held as a part of the Grand Circuit, and then Fleetwood dropped out for a couple of seasons. Then in 1893 new life was infused by a general reorganization of the club, and once more the attempt was made to secure patronage for the crack trotters and pacers. Any doubt regarding the success of the project was scattered when Directum came to the rescue, and, smashing records right and left, brought about a revival which no one anticipated. For the first time since Fleetwood had furnished shelter to the light-harness brigade a champion feat was accomplished there when Directum placed the mark for trotting stallions at 2:07. This was the crowning effort that followed other creditable achievements by the young gladiator from the Pacific slope, and it broke down the barriers of indifference that had kept the top-notch performers away from the metropolis for so long.

Nancy Hanks also claimed attention at the meeting, and now the record breakers are regular visitors here. Their present stay marks the close of the series which began seven weeks ago at Saginaw and continued amid varying fortunes in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Then came the début of Boston as a Grand Circuit city, and this was attended with a success which removes all doubt as to the advisability of extending the tour as far east as the Hub. The substantial purses offered by the New-England Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association brought the best stables from all parts of the country to join those that had been busily engaged in Yankeedom earlier in the season. The monster reception that awaited the pacing champions last Wednesday was in itself sufficient reward for the time and trouble expended in laying out and equipping the new track at Readville.

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From the earliest days of harness racing it has been possible to secure immense crowds for some special event in the vicinity of Boston, but the trotters have always had the call. The first big purse for stallions was offered at Mystic Park back in the days when Smuggler was the king of performing sires, and fabulous stories are told of the crowd that found its way to Medford that day. Similar results in recent years have proved equally attractive, including the one during the breeders' meeting of 1894, when Directum defeated Arion and Nelson. The match between the stallion king and Allx, which took place at the Mystic course a few weeks later that same season, drew another enormous crowd, but it remained for the pacers to outdo the trotters when Robert J. and his rivals made their bow to the New-Englanders last week.

The same experience attended the open class for the side-wheelers in this city last year, the most profitable crowd of the week going to see the contest, in which Robert J. won back the prestige he had lost at Cleveland and Buffalo. Joe Patchen, before whose prowess the little monarch of the sulky had fallen, reached the metropolis in a sorry plight, so that John R. Gentry and the old champion, Mascot, had to bear the brunt of the battle. Very much like this race was the one at Readville a few days ago, when Patchen, worn out and half crippled from overwork in time trials, hobbled along in the wake of a second rater like Guinette, and was not able to get even the smallest share of the purse. He had just come from Maine, where he won the stallion championship from John R. Gentry, by turning the elastic course at Rigby Park, near Portland, in 2:03. Those who saw this feat declare that the wind handicapped the pacer a full second that day, and there is no doubt that this mighty effort is responsible for his complete failure in the big race last Wednesday. Joe Patchen possesses wonderful powers of recuperation, but there is a limit even in his case, and he is now in such bad shape that he will not be able to cut any figure in the free-for-all at Fleetwood this week.

Robert J. will of course be a prime favorite, but he has no light task before him. The reappearance of John R. Gentry, who seemed to have forgotten how to race when he went West in June, is next to the Boston race and the handsome bay stallion seems to be on his good behavior again. The loose footing on the Readville track did not suit him any more than it did Frank Agan's big gait, but the going will be firmer at Fleetwood, and another sensation is not beyond the possibilities of the struggle for what is called the Champion Purse.

SULKIES READY AT FLEETWOOD.

Grand Circuit Fliers to Meet This Afternoon.

Except a few horses that were detained on Saturday for the 2:12 pace, left over from Friday's card at Readville, all the harness racers engaged for the Grand Circuit meeting this week had arrived at Fleetwood Park by yesterday morning. With so many attractions it was natural that the roadmen and local trotting turf coterie should be early astir, and muster in greater force on the clubhouse stoop than on any previous Sunday this year. Veterans of the road brigade who are now seldom seen at Fleetwood were among the spectators, along with several members who have just returned from their Summer outing.

The trainers took advantage of the clear, cool weather to give their fliers some moderate exercise and an occasional "opening out" for a little way along the short stretches, but nobody attempted a really fast mile. Geers, who handles Robert J. Fantasy, and other crack campaigners from Buffalo, took a rest, but Frank Agan was jogged by "Knapsack" McCarthy, and E. R. Bowne gave Nosegay, Nutshell, and Dick some slow work. Secretary E. S. Hedges expects a large proportion of those named in all the classes to start, so that the fields are likely to tax the skill of even so expert a starter as Frank B. Walker, who has been chiefly employed in New-England this season. For the opening card this afternoon there are two classes which received sixty-six nominations when they closed last February. Those eligible to start unless declared out last night are as follows:

2:30 Class.—Trotting; Fleetwood Purse, $3,000.

Casselton, blk. g., by Chimes-Junetta, by Almonarch; Edward Appel, Rochester, N. Y.

Pandoras, ro. g., by Edgemark-Pandora, by Ben Franklin; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.

Gertie, br. f., by Lord Sam, by Patchen, Jr.; S. B. Arthurs, Brookville, Penn.

Miss Cadmus, blk. m., by Cadmus Hambletonian-Daytona, by Trouble; William Roeser, Jr., Marietta, Ohio.

Honey, ch. g., by Remsen-Factory Girl, by Messenger Duroc; Charles Brinckerhoff, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Maggie Sultan, br. m., by Sultan-Maggie Prescott, by Jim Monroe; J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.

Black Stone Baino, br. g., by Woodbrino; Charles W. Whitcomb, Boston, Mass.

Wyncote Maid, ch. m., by Cole-Nelly G., by Orange County Henry K. Watt, Philadelphia.

Nellie Bell, blk. m., by St. Bel; George E. Abrams, Lynbrook, L. I.

Tudor, b. h., by Piedmont; George E. Abrams, Lynbrook, L. I.

Nutsbury, b. g., unknown; William Craft, Passaic, N. J.

Peter, ch. g., by Oscar, dam by Bob Strader; Greenoak Stables, Detroit, Mich.

Rival, b. m., by Kremlin-Miss Alice, by Squire Tallmage; Allen Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes-Queenie King, by Mambrino King; George Roeckel, Foster Meadow, L. I.

Van Wandt, b. m., by Chime Bell-Alex. Ida, by Alex. H. Sherman; J. Devereaux, Clove Branch, N. Y.

San Mateo, b. h., by Simmons-Moonstone, by Sultan, A. S. Ashbrook, Cynthiana, Ky.

Adolph, b. m., by Rutherfurd Sally Maxwell, by Nutwood; Benjamin Hyde, Detroit, Mich.

Cherrycroft, ch. h., by Nutwood-Juanita, by Cuyler; Glenmoore Stock Farm, Glenmoore, N. J.

Ashurst, br. h., by Lumps-Lillie Prewitt, by Ashland Chief; P. H. Dewey, Northampton, Mass.

Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Turner-Tricotrin, by Stillson; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga.

Miss Anne, b. m., by Egotist-Dixie, by Phallas; John Mariner, Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va.

Fascination, b. m., by Epaulet-Charm, by Santa Claus; Robert Steel, Philadelphia.

Nellie F., ro. m., by Mount Morris-Kitty Carson, by Charles Dickens; J. D. T. Blackstone, Norwich, Conn.

Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Dottie, by Almont, Jr.; Village Farm, Grand Aurora, N. Y.

Adonis, ch. h., by Allerton, dam by Allen, dam by Brougham; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill.

King René, jr., b. h., by King René-Crepe Lace, by George Wilkes; E. R. Bowne, New-York.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; Good Cheer Purse, $2,000.

Maxim, ch. g., by Glenwood, dam by Don Victor; O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal.

Repetitia, b. m., by Repetition-Lady Fleming-ton, by Bayonne Prince; Louis Neidhart, Jersey City, N. J.

Monopole, ch. g., by Leicester, dam by Abraham; Robert T. Way, West Hartford, Conn.

Planet, b. h., by Bonnie McGregor-Marquette, by Jersey Wilkes; George Starr, Terre Haute, Ind.

Red Silk, b. m., by Baron Wilkes-Nanny Ettlcoat, by Bellwood; Newark Farm, Newark, Del.

Alice M., br. m., by Pegasus-Alice Eddy, by Jerome Eddy; William Cullinan, New-York City.

Nubam Girl, b. m., by Nubam, dam Maud; Charles Coyne, Albany, N. Y.

Water Lily, b. m., by Waterloo, dam by Dr. Herr; George H. Barlow, Binghamton, N. Y.

McNairy Hal, ro. m., by Forest Hal, dam Kitty W., by W. P.; G. E. Parberry, Somerville, Tenn.

Princess Eulalie, ch. m., by Prince Belmont, dam Sea Gift, by Red Jacket; George McD. Blake, Richmond, Va.

Ivanhoe, blk. g., by Norwood Wilkes, dam by General Washington; William McLean, Jamestown, N. Y.

Minna, ch. m., by Advertiser, dam by Hambletonian, Jr.; Thomas O'Brien, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.

Princess M., br. m., by Prince Columbia, dam by Hiatoga; F. H. Jackson, Academy, Penn.

Adela, b. m., by Wilton, dam Addie De, by Nutwood; Louis Seel, Charleston, S. C.

Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust, dam Lady, by Voorheees Benjamin Hyde, Detroit, Mich.

Red Lassie, b. m., by Red King, dam Idaletta, by Sweepstakes, Glenmore Stock Farm, Glenmore, N. J.

Abram S., gr. g., by Twilight; Thomas H. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clonaslee, b. g., by Confusion-Lillie Dale, by Alden Goldsmith; Charles Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn.

Mocking Boy, ch. c., by Mambrino King, dam Mabel Ann, by Toronto Chief, Jr.; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

Beresford, blk. h., by Bermuda, dam by Ashland Chief; Edward Odell, Belmont Park, Philadelphia, Penn.

Hi-Noon, br. g., by Duncan, dam Garnett, by Clermont; Robert C. Richardson, Churchville, Md.

Maggie D., gr. m., by Alcantara, dam Julia C., by Abraham; P. H. Dewey, Northampton, Mass.

To Parade for Timothy Woodruff.

The Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn at a special meeting held last week decided that as a fitting tribute to Timothy L. Woodruff, in recognition of his earnest and untiring efforts in behalf of the wheelmen of Greater New-York, it would be proper to have a monster demonstration in his honor. The consensus of opinion was that a bicycle lantern parade composed of all the wheelmen and wheelwomen of Brooklyn and vicinity be held on or about Sept. 21. With this object in view, a preliminary committee composed of R. W. Dye, W. H. Tappey, F. W. Walker, F. G. Miller, and W. Schiff was appointed. The committee has called a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening at the Logan Wheelmen's Clubhouse, 255 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, to which the wheeling organizations of Brooklyn and New-York are invited to send representatives for the purpose of forming a general committee to take charge of the parade and complete arrangements. All communications in reference to this matter may be addressed to R. W. Dye, 256 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The A. A. U. Championships.

The members of recognized athletic clubs in the metropolitan district who propose to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championships, to be held at Manhattan Field on Sept. 12, must obtain their entry blanks before next Saturday, when the list will be closed. Information and blanks can be secured of James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York. The Southern athletes will train from now until Sept. 12 at Columbia Oval upon the invitation of Harry Cornish of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

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FACTORY PRICES.

TO PLAY THE AUSTRALIANS

LOCAL CRICKETERS WILL MEET THE CELEBRATED ELEVEN.

The Game to be Played on the New-Jersey Athletic Club Grounds at Bayonne Sept. 23—A Strong Team Will Oppose the Visitors—Something About the Men from Australia Who Have Made a Remarkable Record at the Game.

There is to be another great international cricket contest hereabout this year, for the negotiations between the New-Jersey Athletic Club and the Australians have been concluded satisfactorily, and the famous antipodean willow wielders will be seen at Bayonne Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 23 and 24.

Previous to the game here, the Australians will meet the Gentlemen of Philadelphia on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 18, 19, and 21, and they will play two more games in the Quaker City on the grounds of the Belmont and Merion Clubs. They will play no further games in the East, but they may possibly play in Chicago, and will meet an eleven of All California in San Francisco.

The Australians have this year a most powerful combination, and, according to the records made in England, it should certainly prove the strongest aggregation that has ever visited this country.

The team comprises in all fourteen players, in addition to Harry Musgrove, the manager, the party being made up of G. H. S. Trott, G. Giffen, H. Graham, C. Hill, F. A. Iredale, J. Darling, T. R. McKibben, A. E. Johns, C. J. Eady, H. Donnan, E. Jones, S. E. Gregory, H. Trumble, and J. J. Kelly.

Harry Musgrove, the manager, has proved himself one of the most popular conductors of any team sent out by the Australians. He was selected for the position from no less than thirty-one candidates, among whom were such well-known figures in Australian cricket as H. F. Boyle, J. Cresswell, and R. W. McLeod. Although a resident of Australia for thirty years, Mr. Musgrove is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Surrey in 1864. He is a member of the East Melbourne Club, and, although engaged in the theatrical profession, which necessitates considerable traveling at times, he has proved a reliable bat, and has even been selected to represent Australia against England. This was during Shaw and Shrewsbury's tour, and Mr. Musgrove proved the wisdom of the committee's choice by scoring 109 against the Nottingham combination.

That fine specimen of physical manhood who captained the last Australian team, J. McCarthy Blackham, will be missed from the present aggregation. His place as Captain, however, has been acceptably filled by George Henry Steven Trott, more familiarly known as "Harry" Trott. He is a Victorian, just thirty years of age, and is one of the finest all-round cricketers in the Colonies. He made his first appearance in England with the sixth Australian team in 1888, and so great was his success with the bat that no Australian team has visited England since without him. He has made many big scores, and is credited with 187 against Cambridge, while in the first test match against England this year he made 143 against such bowlers as Richardson, Lohmann, Hearn, and Hayward. He is also a good slow bowler, with a puzzling leg break, as Bostonians have every reason to remember, for in the last game against eighteen of All Massachusetts Trott took 8 wickets for 20 runs in the first innings and 10 for 5 in the second.

The man most feared on the team in England is E. Jones, the fast bowler, who is said to be more speedy than Spofforth. He has earned the soubriquet of "Tearaway." He is a South Australian, twenty-seven years of age, and in addition to his ability with the ball, he is a powerful hitter, who not infrequently runs up a score. Although he has been playing for several years now it was only last season Jones made his reputation, when South Australia's victory in the intercolonial match over Victoria was due to his effective bowling in the second innings, when he took 6 wickets for 15 runs. This year in England he took 7 wickets for 36 runs against Yorkshire, 4 for 13 against Surrey, and 8 for 74 against the Players.

The veteran George Giffen is well known in this country. He was born at Adelaide in 1859, but he is still one of the keenest of cricketers, and it is doubted if Australia has now a better all-round player. He still scores most consistently and seldom fails to run up a big total, his 80 against All England in the second test match being among his most recent good performances. He is also obtaining great success with the ball in England, his high delivery and peculiar action proving most effective. His bowling has always proved most deadly, and, by the way, he holds a record never approached by any other Australian bowler. In the game in 1894 between the Anglo-Australian team and a combined Australia he took all 10 wickets for 66 runs.

Harry Graham is another member of the team who has been seen here before. He was born near Melbourne in 1870, and he made his début in first-class cricket in his twentieth year. Although his batting here in 1893 showed him distinctly out of form, his performance in England that year was one of the most brilliant features of the tour. He then scored 107 against All England, 219 against Derbyshire, and ended the tour with the best average of the team. This year he has suffered much from sciatica, but he has played many brilliant innings in England, among which his 96 against Notts was one of his best.

The junior of the team is Clem Hill, a brilliant left-hand batsman with a remarkable record for high scoring. When he was only fifteen he made 360 for his school eleven, Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, and he has since kept up his splendid batting. He is now only eighteen years of age, but is undoubtedly one of the very best bats of the team. Against A. E. Stoddard's English eleven in Australia last Winter he played two fine innings of 150, not out, and 66. He made 206 for South Australia against New South Wales without a semblance of a chance. He is a clean hitter, with excellent defense, and can also keep wickets when occasion requires. His best innings in England this season have been his recent score of 118 against Surrey and 130 against Derby.

F. A. Iredale is a native of New South Wales, twenty-nine years of age, and is the foremost batsman of his colony. His opening games in England were a series of failures, and such was his run of ill luck that he was left off the team. He, however, played a splendid innings of 94, not out, against Notts, and thenceforward his batting was a series of brilliant successes. He invariably goes in first, accompanied by Darling, and the wicket is a tremendously hard one to get. He has recently made 108 against England, 171 against the Players, and 106 against Hampshire. He bats in a most attractive style, and has a great variety of strokes. He is also a remarkably brilliant outfielder, having a sure pair of hands and the ability to run like a deer.

J. Darling, Iredale's partner in first place on the batting list, like "Clem" Hill, is a left-hand batsman. He generally manages to stay a long time at the wickets, and to disconcert the field by the necessary constant change of position. Darling attended the same school as Hill—Prince Albert College—and he also in his fifteenth year was credited with a big inning of 252, which stood as the record for South Australian cricket until surpassed by Hill's 361. Darling was born in 1870, is of medium height, and stockily built. His father is a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia. He has achieved wonderful success this season in England, and has many centuries to his credit. He scored 105 against Warwickshire this month, 70 against the Players, and 104 against Leicestershire.

The chief wicket keeper of the team is A. E. Johns, a six-footer from Victoria, who takes full advantage of his height and reach, and has plenty of nerve to take the lightningiike deliveries of Jones and Eady close up to the wicket. He is twenty-nine years of age, a lawyer by profession, and is a graduate of Horton College, Tasmania. He owes his position on the team solely to his ability as a stumper, for he is a weak left-hand batsman, who cannot be depended upon to do much in the way of run getting.

The other wicket keeper of the team is J. J. Kelly, who invariably takes the position of stumper for New South Wales. He is a much better bat than Johns, and this fact has been the means of seeing him much oftener on the team in England than the Victorian. Kelly is usually good for double figures or a quarter of a century, and has played some good innings in England, notably 44 against Surrey.

Hugh Trumble is another of the five well known in the United States. He did not do himself justice on the American tour, but he is now considered one of the best all-round players in Australia. He is over 6 feet 3 inches in height, and he makes the most of this in bowling a high delivery ball, which appears to come out of the clouds, so far up does he get his hand. He has also done brilliant work as a fast-scoring batsman, while his long reach makes him one of the best fielders at short slip ever seen. He has not been particularly successful with the bat in England this season, but has proved most effective as a bowler.

C. J. Eady, the Tasmanian representative on the team, is another six-footer, who goes 2 inches over that margin. He holds the Australian record for the feat of scoring two centuries in a match, his 118 and 112, not out, for Tasmania against Victoria constituting the only instance in which the feat has been performed in an important match in Australia. He is also a fast bowler, of the Jones pattern, and is altogether a most useful man.

The attractive style of little S. E. Gregory created a most favorable impression in this city in 1893. He was born in Sydney in 1870, and soon made his mark on the cricket field. Outside his batting ability, he is one of the most brilliant cover points playing that important position, and the amount of ground he can cover and the number of runs he can save is truly marvelous. He has proved a century plant in England this season, and has several times batted most brilliantly. In the first test match against England he played a grand inning of 103, and he has hardly failed to come off in any games played.

T. R. McKibbin, another New South Welshman, twenty-six years of age, is one of the chief bowlers of the team. He has done splendid work in Australia with a good length ball, which he can break both ways. He has had plenty of wickets fall to his credit in England, and if the wicket be at all "sticky," he is sure to prove most dangerous.

Although first brought into prominence as a bowler, little H. Donnan, who is only 5 feet 6 inches in height, has since developed into a fine, steady batsman, with a defense as stubborn as that of A. C. Bannerman. He has played some fine innings on the English tour, notably 167 against Derbyshire and 80 against Hampshire, and should be heard from in this country.

The New-Yorkers who face these men will require to put forth their best efforts to make a creditable showing. It is quite possible that in the selection of the team the New-Jerseys will keep exclusively to their own membership. They have undoubtedly the strongest eleven in New-York, but they would certainly require a few good change bowlers who would give Cobb and Kelly a required rest. J. Adams, if he is understood, will be eligible to play in any case, but his leg balls should prove easy for the Australians. The game here should prove well worth witnessing, however, even for the sake of seeing the play of the famous visitors.

GOLF TOURNEY AT NEWPORT.

The Men Who Will Play in the Open Amateur and Foursome Contests.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The entries for this week's golf tournament here closed to-day. They include the best men in Massachusetts, New-York, and New-Jersey. Entries for the open amateur handicap, eighteen holes, medal play, beginning Monday, are as follows: Richard Peters, Roderick Terry, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, F. O. Beach, A. M. Coates, Victor Sorchan, B. S. De Garmendia, R. P. Huntington, W. A. Burden, Jasper Lynch, A. Sydney Carpenter, Leslie Cotton, J. A. Stillman, W. Rutherfurd of Newport, B. Ward, Jr., James Tyng, H. P. Toler, H. Powers Farr, Louis Bayard, Jr., of Baltusrol, Holbrook Curtis, W. R. Betts, T. M. Robertson, L. C. Murdock, G. C. Clark, Jr., W. L. Lord, N. H. Lord of Shinnecock Hills, H. G. Trevor of St. Andrew's, A. S. Norris, Fred J. Pearsall, J. L. Talmage, Jr., Wyllis Terry of Dyker Meadow, J. Breeze of Tuxedo, Abram Barker, W. L. Murun, George M. Smith of Agawam Hunt Club of Fall River, George Fox Tiffany of Westchester, H. Mortimer Dillings, the Rev. A. Terry of Ardsley Casino, Herbert Harriman of Knotland, and Q. A. Shaw of Myopias.

The entries for the amateur foursome competition, eighteen holes, medal play, include George Smith, William Gammell, Agawam Hunt Club; F. C. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Newport Golf Club; Roderick Terry, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, Jr., New-Haven Golf Club; Abram Barker, W. L. Murun, Agawam Hunt Club; Jasper Lynch, Beverly Ward, Jr., Lakewood Golf Club; Holbrook Curtis, Shinnecock Golf Club; James B. Breeze, Greenville Kane, Tuxedo Golf Club; Victor Sorchan, F. O Beach, Newport Golf Club; H. G. Trevor, T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock Golf Club; W. R. Betts, Jr., Columbia Golf Club; James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, Baltusrol Golf Club; H. Powers Farr, Louis Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club; J. A. Stillman, R. Brooks, Newport Golf Club; W. Rutherfurd, A. M. Coates, Newport Golf Club; Q. A. Shaw, Morton Henry, Myopia.

The entries of professionals are R. B. Wilson, John W. Shipper, and Oscar Bunn of Shinnecock Hills, W. H. May of Meadowbrooks, George Douglass of Country Club of Brooklyn, J. Lloyd of Essex County, W. A. Anderson of Watch Hill, John Harland of Weston, Mass.; Will Campbell of Myopia, W. F. Davis, W. A. Donovan, and John Keenan of Newport.

Polo at Prospect Park.

The polo contests at Prospect Park Parade Ground, Brooklyn, will begin to-morrow, and for two weeks there will be a chance to see some good playing, as the crack teams are to compete. The first games will be for the Riding and Driving Club prizes for teams of four. Three periods of twenty minutes each will be played. The Buffalo and Country Clubs of Philadelphia will meet to-morrow at 4 P. M., and on Wednesday, at the same hour, Morris County Country Club and the Meadowbrooks will play. Prospect Park Parade Grounds are free to the public.

Two Games for Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Newark baseball team beat the Quaker City players in two games this afternoon before 3,500 people. In the last half of the ninth inning, second game, Fox made a wild throw to the plate, and the ball was blocked in the crowd. The Athletics made a kick over Newark scoring 2 runs on this account and refused to play. The game was given to the home team by a score of 9 to 0. The score of the first game:

Newark	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	—18
Athletics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Newark, 17; Athletics, 6. Errors—Newark, 2; Athletics, 4. Batteries—Garvin and Rothfuss; Ames, Schaub, and Fox. Umpire—Mr. Ketcham.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	—9
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	—8

Base hits—Newark, 8; Athletics, 9. Errors—Newark, 2; Athletics, 6. Batteries—Lipp, Lucid, and Rothfuss; Cain, Jordan, and Schaub. Umpire—Mr. Ketcham.

Wefers's and Burke's Fast Race.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 30.—The sports at the fair grounds yesterday in aid of St. Patrick's Home for Fallen Women was witnessed by a large crowd. The presence of Tom Burke, Wefers, Kilpatrick, and Delaney, the fast runners, lent much interest to the affair. The biggest event, however, was one not on the programme—being a 300-yard run between Burke and Wefers for a gold watch, as the result of a discussion between the two. Wefers was never headed and won by three yards. There was a dispute as to the time, one watch showing 0:31 2-5 and another 0:32 3-5, so no decision was reached. It was a great race, however. Other events were:

800-Yard (Scratch) Run.—Kilpatrick first, Delaney second. Time—2:54 4-5.

100-Yard Run.—Wefers first, Lconey second. Time—0:11.

One-Mile Run.—Kilpatrick beat Delaney five yards in 4:43 2-5.

Tom Burke ran an exhibition quarter of a mile, but the distance was found to be twenty yards over a quarter of a mile. Time—0:51 4-5.

Wefers ran 300 yards, paced in the last 100 yards, and just equaled his record of 0:31 1-5.

Still Talking About the Sovereign.

Yachtsmen are still talking about the performance of Mr. Borden's steam yacht Sovereign in defeating the Monmouth in the race up the bay on Friday morning. The Sovereign is one of the handsomest yachts afloat, and is probably the best designed by J. Beavor Webb. She was built by J. N. Robins & Co. in the Erie Basin, and her engines, which will develop 2,500 indicated horse power, were built by the W. & A. Fletcher Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE METEOR WAS TO BLAME

YACHTSMEN SAY CAPT. JONES CAUSED ISOLDE'S ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's Jury Said the Meteor Accidentally Struck the Isolde and the Mast of That Yacht Killed Baron Zediwitz—The Disaster Brought the English Yachting Season to a Close Suddenly—Testimony of Witnesses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOSPORT, England, Aug. 22.—The Isolde disaster has paralyzed yacht racing in the English Channel. The Prince of Wales has ordered Britannia to Cowes to get the damage done by Isolde's bowsprit and bows repaired, after which the cutter is to stop racing for the season. Ailsa and Satanita, it is reported, are also to haul down their racing flags for the season. This means, of course, that Capt. Gomes of the Meteor will get his blessings from yacht clubs whose regattas have been spoiled, as well as from owners, whose sport and prizes will be lost, and more bitterly by Captains and crews, whose racing money will be lost.

The body of Baron Zediwitz of Isolde has been embalmed and sent to Germany, to Dresden, for burial. The post-mortem examination of the body showed that the skull had been fractured and two ribs broken, which quite accounts for the Baron's unconscious state previous to his death.

The Coroner's inquest over the death of Baron Zediwitz at Cowes was an absurd farce. The jury with whom lay the verdict were, of course, townsmen of Ryde, whose acquaintance with yacht racing must have been vague, indeed. Since the Summer, or yachting season, at Ryde is what the shopkeepers at Ryde live upon, it was not likely customers were to be frightened away by plain speaking or any condemnation of yacht owners or yacht Captains. In consequence, the verdict of this jury found no one to blame. The foreman of the jury explained that the Meteor accidentally struck the Isolde, and that Isolde's falling mast struck Baron Zedlwitz, inflicting "mortal internal injuries," from which he "instantly died." Since the Baron was still alive for nearly an hour after the accident, it cannot be said the Baron's death was instantaneous, but the verdict was framed to continue the patronage by yacht owners and yacht Captains of the shops in Ryde, and is quite outside of criticism.

Capt. Carter of the Britannia, which cutter was struck by Isolde, explained at the inquest that Meteor tried to pass on the wrong side of Britannia, which, of course, was done to prevent Meteor's canvas from being blanketed by Britannia, and Meteor's speed checked. Capt. Carter also explained to the Coroner that there was no room between Britannia and Isolde for the Meteor to pass on the weather side of Britannia.

The inquest was, of course, official, since the Coroner cautioned Capt. Gomes of the Meteor in giving his evidence not to say anything that would incriminate himself. This caution is only given to witnesses who are in danger of being tried as criminals, and given in this case proves that the Court had a suspicion that Capt. Gomes would be arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Capt. Gomes persisted in saying the Meteor had enough of room to pass between Britannia and Isolde, unless for Isolde getting partially thrown across Meteor's bow.

The result was that Meteor's bowsprit went through the after-part of Isolde's mainsail and her stem crashed into the port quarter of Isolde. Isolde was swung round stem on to Britannia and ran her bowsprit through the broadside of that cutter into her main cabin.

The reason explained for Isolde's bow being shoved across Meteor's bow was that the twenty-rater Saint, being astern and to leeward of Isolde, was afraid of being run into by the Meteor, which was overtaking the Saint rapidly, and this cutter luffed up to save herself. But Saint's bowsprit not being clear, the outer end of Isolde's boom struck it and tilted Isolde toward Meteor.

Capt. Gomes seemed to think that Saint's striking Isolde's boom cleared Meteor from blame. But it did nothing of the sort. Saint was luffed to save her being struck by Meteor, and, of course, Meteor, as may be seen, was the original cause of the accident.

Meteor might have cleared Isolde by bearing away, but Britannia was to leeward and Meteor would have run into that cutter. All this any competent racing Captain would have seen at a glance, but Gomes is not a competent racing Captain. On the contrary, he is one of the most arrogant of British racing Captains, and the catastrophe at Portsmouth has proved it. It is alleged that Isolde might have luffed out of Meteor's way, but how could that be done with only instants to do it, and, besides, the big canvas of Meteor was lifting any wind out of her sails by which a luff could have been done.

Mr. William Jameson of Dublin, of Samsena, Irex, and Iverna fame, and more recently the yacht racing adviser of the Prince of Wales and of Capt. Carter of Britannia, was one of the experts present at the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Jameson's evidence on the accident is conclusive. He wondered how both the twenties, the Saint and Isolde, were not run down by the Meteor, which settles once and for all, by the evidence of perhaps the most competent witness present, that Meteor was alone and wholly to blame, and that the ruffian conduct of her Captain was the cause of the disaster.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Passed East—Steam yachts Cossette, C. A. Tatum; Trophy, E. H. Benedict; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Viva. Sloop yachts Guenne, Edward Winslow; Active, John P. Phillips; Arrow, Edwin Oliver, and Notus, Oliver C. Stevens. Cutter yacht Wenonah, Willoughby Weston.

Passed West—Steam yachts Atalanta, Commodore George J. Gould; Nealra, Charles A. Gould; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Anita, Commodore John H. Flagler; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney, and Viking, H. A. Hutchins. Schooner yachts Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Clytie, Henry C. Ward, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Steam yacht Kalolah, C. L. Hubbard. Yawl Pawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Ingomar, John D. Barrett, and Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Yachts Arrived To-day—Steamers Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Sapphire, James Stillman; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and steamer Dare. Schooner Alert, Mr. Griscom.

Yachts Sailed—Steamers Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Duquesne, Theodore R. Hostetter; Ava, Jesse Metcalf; Josephine, Mr. Widener, and Indolent, and schooner Comanche, Mr. Bishop.

POLICE CYCLERS TRAINING.

Brooklyn Cracks Getting Ready for the Championship Race.

The crack pedal pushers of the Brooklyn Police Department are not going to lose the State championship, to be run at the New-York Division's annual Fall meet at Manhattan Beach on Labor Day, if good condition will win it. They have been training for several days at the beach track, and are riding fast. This is particularly true of McElroy and Finn, who are regarded as among the speediest riders on the force. There are others, though, including a dark horse, who, it is said, will be able to take the measure of any New-York police cyclist if McElroy and Finn cannot. The latter two were training at the track yesterday, and so were a large number of others entered in the several events.

The fliers of the local police force will put in some good, hard training this week, it being Commissioner Andrews's desire to have the championship settle

The New-York Times.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—When London Sleeps—8:15.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Ripe's Evangeline—8:45. Ripe's Carnival—3:30 and 9:30. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cleveland—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

EIGHT PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1896

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention which meets at Syracuse to-morrow is the logical and necessary outcome of the honorable course pursued by the Democratic delegates from the State of New-York at Chicago. When the majority of that body adopted its platform the New-York delegates promptly refused to take any further part in the proceedings of the convention. This was based on and justified by the character of the platform. The platform was both un-Democratic and unpatriotic. It declared for the free and unlimited coinage of depreciated silver into full legal-tender dollars—a policy never accepted by the Democratic Party. This policy directly involved the debasement of the currency, the repudiation of public and private debts, and incalculable injury to the country. The platform further declared for the issue of paper money by the Government, while denouncing the loans by which alone the specie can be obtained to redeem such money. It advocated gross interference with the freedom of private contract. It denounced the Democratic Administration for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. It directly threatened the independence of the Supreme Court. It was a platform on which no true Democrat could stand and which could claim the support of no loyal American citizen.

Among the members of the Democratic delegation from New-York which refused to share the responsibility for further action in a convention that had repudiated the first principles of Democracy were leaders of every section in the party, including ex-Gov. FLOWER, Mr. WHITNEY, Col FELLOWS, Gen. TRACEY, ex-Mayor GRANT. Beyond doubt the action of the delegation fairly represented the sentiment of the strongest and best element of the party. Their action had no effect in checking the revolutionary course of the convention. On the platform was placed Mr. BRYAN, who had announced in advance that he would repudiate the convention if the fixed lines of Democratic policy were adhered to. With him was placed Mr. SEWALL, a protectionist and a beneficiary of protection. After the Chicago Convention Mr. BRYAN received the nomination of the Populist Convention at St. Louis, on a platform differing slightly in degree, but not at all in kind, from that on which he already stood. The second nomination only emphasized the bad character of the first. It only made more clear the complete release of every Democrat from any possible obligation to support BRYAN and the duty of every sensible and patriotic American to do all in his power to defeat him.

The Syracuse Convention is a part of the National Democratic movement to vindicate Democracy, to protect the party from the consequences of the treason at Chicago, to reassert the fidelity of the party to the underlying principles of American Government, and to preserve it as an honorable instrumentality for good service in the civic life of the Republic. It commands the respect and the co-operation of the best men of the party in the State, including about all who have given respectability of late years to the regular organization. It is in no sense factional. It is subservient to the interest or ambition of no leader or group of leaders. Its spirit is public spirit, and it represents the forces that will control the Democracy of the future for this reason, among others, that if these forces do not control, there will be no Democracy.

It is peculiarly appropriate that New-York should take an advanced position in this movement, for, while the people of New-York, without regard to party, are overwhelmingly on the side of honest money, Democracy of the right sort, which intelligent men can support, is stronger here than in any of the larger States of the Union. It is the more important, therefore, that there should be preserved in this State a Democratic organization that will draw out this strength and give it vitality and effect in the contests that are to come. The State of SEYMOUR and DIX and TILDEN and CLEVELAND, which has stood firm for Democratic principles of the highest type in times of severest trial, holds the promise and potency of honorable usefulness in the future. If Democracy has suffered here from the influence of men who have sought their personal aims rather than the true usefulness of the party, all the more need that its real principles should now be plainly and firmly declared and the party strengthened for their support. Adversity and struggle are purifying when there is the manhood to withstand and overcome them.

It is unfortunate that there are men of considerable past influence in the Democratic Party of New-York who have stood aloof from the Syracuse movement and the larger movement of which it is a part. Of these Mr. HILL is the most conspicuous and, in a sense, is the representative. But the misfortune is his and theirs, not that of the true Democracy. From the lowest standpoint, that of expediency, the case ought to be plain to him and to them. There is no future in the party in this State for a man who in this crisis takes the wrong side. There is very little for one who has not the courage and resolution to take the right side. To be "regular" with BRYAN may be comforting to a weakling while the great fight goes on. There will be no comfort in the memory of regularity when BRYAN is buried under the votes of outraged and indignant Democrats. That BRYAN will be so buried we can not and do not doubt. For Mr. HILL or any other who chooses to go down into the political grave with him we shall have all the pity that humanity suggests, but the very choice measures the smallness of the loss to true Democracy. He who dare not be right now can after Nov. 3 help or hurt any party but very little.

NOT "ENEMIES."

Mr. BRYAN constantly assumes in his speeches that there are two categories of enemies among American citizens, and he is persistently trying to influence and intensify what he assumes to be their enmity. In his Hornellsville speech on Saturday, referring to the "advocates of the gold standard," he said:

> They want the laboring man to believe that the free coinage of silver is going to hurt him. My friends, I would rather risk the laboring man to decide what is a good thing for him than to leave his interests in the hands of his enemies.

He generally uses the terms capitalists and financiers and employers of labor as synonymous with "advocates of the gold standard" as enemies of the laboring man. Does not Mr. BRYAN know that bankers and financiers perform an important service in the operations of traffic and derive their profits only from that, and that their success as moneyed men depends upon the activity of trade and the prosperity of the country? Does he not know that capitalists who use money and employ labor in the hope of profit are successful just in proportion to the activity of production and trade? Does he not know that labor is employed and well paid just in proportion as the same favorable conditions prevail that profit the employing capitalist and the banker? Does he imagine that one of these classes can flourish while the other languishes, and does he believe that a currency that is good for one is bad for the other? Mr. BRYAN is not a fool, and he knows that this pestilent appeal to passion is based upon a false pretense. He knows that capitalists have the same interest in prosperous conditions and in whatever is necessary to promote and maintain such conditions that workingmen have. In that respect and in regard to the kind of currency to be used, whichever may be mistaken or deluded, their real interests are one and they cannot be enemies, and any man who represents them to be such or tries to make them such is a reckless demagogue seeking his own advancement at the risk of general disaster.

The other category of enemies which Mr. BRYAN finds among American citizens contains creditors and debtors, or lenders and borrowers of money. Many people who have a surplus of past earnings are willing to let others have the use of it rather than take the trouble and risk of using it themselves and to accept a part of the profit of its use in the form of interest. There are other people who are glad to get the use of this money by paying the interest, because they expect to use it at an additional profit for themselves. In this operation of lending and borrowing, if one party is more favored or accommodated than the other it is the borrower. He is generally more anxious to get the money than the other is to let him have it, but neither has any reason to consider the other his enemy. A creditor never considers his debtor an enemy unless he finds he is trying to cheat him; and a debtor who comes to regard his creditor with enmity generally cherishes a purpose or a desire to cheat him.

But, apart from the question of feeling, no creditor can desire to injure his debtor in his business or employment or in his financial interests and thereby impair the chance of getting his pay. Creditors depend upon the prosperity of those who have borrowed their money or who owe them to escape loss. Creditors cannot flourish by a currency that disables people from using borrowed money with profit and repaying it with interest. They cannot prosper by the disasters of the country any more than anybody else. The interests of creditors and debtors are alike in whatever makes for stability and safety and success in the employment of labor and the operations of trade. Trying to array them against each other and to make enemies of them is pernicious demagogism. BRYAN, with his glib references to Scripture, is preaching a doctrine of envy and hate and all uncharitableness.

A GREAT CROP OF APPLES.

The 1896 apple crop, barring unforeseen contingencies, will be the largest ever raised in this country. The trees are literally loaded down with the fruit, and it threatens to be not a case of profits, but of how to dispose of the stuff. Early apples are now bringing but 50 to 75 cents per barrel, and dealers are cautious how they load up even at those prices. On late varieties, such as Baldwins, &c., the farmers are being offered 75 cents per barrel by representatives of large wholesale or shipping firms. It is hardly thought, however, that apples of good quality will be obtained at much under $1. But the barrels cost 25 to 28 cents, freights are about 15 to 25 cents per barrel, with cartage 5 cents, and commissions about 20 cents. It is feared that the market will be demoralized this Fall and Winter. [From The Boston Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 29.]

The crops of corn, oats, barley, potatoes, and apples in this country last year were the largest on record. The prospect at present is that this year's corn crop may be even greater than last year's, that almost as many potatoes will be produced, and that last year's great crop of apples will be surpassed. The orchards of the United States and Canada bore not less than 60,000,000 bushels of apples in 1895, or from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more, it is estimated, than they had borne in any preceding season.

"According to general opinion," says The Commercial Bulletin, "the foreign demand is the only salvation for the apple market here." It may not be known generally that we export large quantities of apples. Here are the values for the last two fiscal years:

EXPORTS OF APPLES.

	1895.	1896.
Apples, green or ripe	$1,954,318	$928,578
Apples, dried	461,214	1,342,218
	$2,415,532	$2,270,796

The exports should be very large during the coming six months.

The natural and inevitable effect of the production of exceptionally large crops is a reduction of selling prices, and this effect is more clearly seen when one great crop follows another. The intelligent farmer perceives the influence of the law of supply and demand upon the recent prices of potatoes, corn, oats, and apples, and also upon the prices of all cereals during the last twenty or twenty-five years. Mr. BRYAN remarked on the 22d inst., in an unguarded moment:

> "You know that if the world's crop next year of a certain article is very much greater than the crop this year, that article will fall in price. You know that the law of supply and demand reaches and controls all sorts of property."

The farmer should bear that law in mind when stump speakers tell him that the prices of his apples or potatoes or corn are low because of the "appreciation of gold" or because sham import duties upon these products have been reduced.

THE EFFECT UPON RAILROADS.

The chief argument of the advocates of the free coinage of silver is that it would increase prices and relieve debtors. That necessarily implies that it would debase the standard of value, whatever may be said of the conflicting statements that silver would rise to the gold level and that gold would sink to the silver level, or that they would meet somewhere between. There would, in point of fact, be silver monometallism and no "parity of value" at 16 to 1, but that the standard would be lowered to increase prices and make debt paying easier is admitted by the silver men and is their favorite argument.

As we have had occasion to point out before, there is one business of vast extent and importance in this country, employing hundreds of thousands of men and ministering to the imperative needs of all industry and trade, which would be affected in a peculiarly disastrous way by this policy. That is the railroad business, including that of local transit in cities and towns. There is in most, if not all, States a legal limit upon rates of fare, which it would be very difficult to get raised. In some States freight rates are also regulated by law, and everywhere they are kept low by competition and would be extremely difficult to advance.

It would be next to impossible for railroad corporations to increase their receipts with advancing prices, because the price of their service could hardly be advanced at all and certainly could not be advanced at an equal pace with other prices. What would be the result? The value of the receipts—their paying power—would necessarily be diminished. Much of the fixed charges in interest on bonds is by contract payable in gold and could not be lessened. The cost of materials and supplies for equipment and operation would inevitably be increased. Is there any possibility that they would increase the wages of their workmen under such a pressure upon their resources, so as to keep pace with the rising cost of living? It is doubtful if they could maintain the same nominal rate in the cheaper currency, even though they gave up dividends upon capital altogether.

A lowering of the money standard by the free coinage of silver would probably force into bankruptcy every railroad corporation in the United States, spreading disaster far and wide. Many of them have been in the hands of receivers during the past two or three years and others have had a desperate struggle to maintain themselves. The average of dividends has hardly been over 1 per cent. and scores of roads have paid nothing. Millions of securities have been wiped out, and while capital has sustained enormous losses labor has been paid so long as the lines were operated. But give the terrible squeeze of a debased currency to the value of their receipts, and many railroads would have to be abandoned, others would go into insolvency, and upon all the workmen would suffer a loss from which there would be no escape. It would not affect alone those who were employed upon railroads, but would reach the industries which furnish them with supplies and which depend upon them for trade. A paralyzing shock would run through the whole vast system and all the industries and trade that are connected with it. The consequences would be appalling to contemplate.

AUTUMNAL TYPHOID.

At this season of the year there is always a very perceptible increase of the number of cases of typhoid fever in cities which have supplies of water from protected sources as well as in villages and small towns. The original agent of infection is in nearly all cases polluted water, although it frequently happens that the germs of the disease are transmitted by the agency of milk to a large group of persons from one or two typhoid patients whose illness was caused by the use of water from some contaminated well or stream. Our exchanges now report an exceptional mortality from this fever in many places.

In the warm season a great many persons leave their homes in the cities or the small towns and live for a time in places—on the hills or at the shore—where the sources of the water supply are not properly guarded. Many a resident of the town has been poisoned with the germs of typhoid drawn from the cool depths of a well in the country with water polluted from some accumulation of sewage or refuse near at hand. While in these days the proprietors of large hotels at shore resorts as a rule pay much attention to their water supplies, it should be remembered that provision for a supply is sometimes of a temporary character and that the laws of modern sanitation are not carefully observed by all who entertain the "Summer boarder." Moreover, infection may be communicated by means of ice as well as through the agency of water and milk. Even those who are familiar with the teachings of practical sanitary science concerning infection sometimes fail to protect themselves. Dr. WILSON, Professor of Social and Political Science in Brown University, and his wife are now in the hospital at Providence suffering from typhoid fever. They had been living at the seashore in a house which had not been occupied for three years. The only local source of water supply was a cistern in the cellar, and this was in a foul condition. They procured water elsewhere, but it is supposed that, owing to the carelessness of some one, a part of the supply used in the family was taken from the cistern. It is known that this water was most dangerously contaminated.

Those who leave their homes for weeks in the warm season should satisfy themselves as to the quality of the water and the ice supplied for their use by the persons who provide for their wants. It is rarely practicable to ascertain whether the milk supply is properly protected. The day is coming, however, when a majority of the dairies and dairy herds will be subjected to official sanitary inspection. Some progress has recently been made in the protection and purification of ice supplies, and the commercial value of drinking water that is above suspicion is more clearly perceived every year by hotel landlords and those who control the management of Summer settlements in the mountains or by the sea.

WHICH WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE?

Republicans are apt to assume that sound-money Democrats ought to vote for MCKINLEY rather than a candidate of their own, even while they insist that MCKINLEY must stand for all the doctrines of his party, and that his election would be a party triumph in every sense and could be rightly used as such. Sound-money Democrats, on the other hand, are apt to insist that they cannot afford to support a candidate who is opposed to the cherished principles of their party and leave that party to be represented only by the organization behind BRYAN, and that they must give the fullest possible support to a platform and ticket of their own.

The question for the patriotic citizen, who may appreciate the party feeling of both, is, Which course of the sound-money Democrats would be most effective in serving the cause of sound money and the interests of the country, which is vastly more important than the party sentiment involved on either side? Some maintain that all should join in the support of MCKINLEY and make the defeat of BRYAN as overwhelming as possible. At the same time the Republicans say that they cannot be expected to abandon any other principle or purpose because the currency is the dominant issue. Democrats reply that they cannot be asked not merely to abandon their other principles and purposes, but to support those to which they are most earnestly opposed on the same ground.

With this view prevailing in both parties—and it is not only natural but inevitable—the question arises whether the defeat of BRYAN will not be more certain, more decisive, and more beneficial if the sound-money Democrats have their own ticket and rally all the support to it they can. The Republicans, with their insistence upon a partisan course, apart from the money question, ought to bring their full party vote to the support of MCKINLEY. The sound-money Democrats are more Democratic than the Bryanites, and will draw no Republican votes from MCKINLEY and seek to draw none. Many of them cannot conscientiously vote for MCKINLEY themselves and would not do so in any case. Their ticket will give them a refuge and will hold thousands from BRYAN who would otherwise go to him but never to the Republican candidate.

Whatever might be desirable if men were less addicted to partisanship, is it not likely as a matter of fact, men being what they are and acting as they will, that the National Democratic ticket will increase the chance of MCKINLEY's election and make more decisive BRYAN's defeat? Then, will it not be better for both political parties, as well as for the country, to show that all of one party and a large part—and that the better part—of the other are for sound currency and against the doctrines of the Chicago platform, and also to show just how far the people are supporting the Republican policy in other matters? An overwhelming victory for MCKINLEY gained by Democratic votes which could not be distinguished in the count might prove a bad thing for the Republican Party by inciting to an extreme policy and producing a violent reaction, whereas if the Democratic vote appeared as a separate factor and the measure of Republican support appeared by itself, the effect would be salutary to both parties and beneficial to the country. The condemnation of Bryanism would be more emphatic as coming in large measure distinctly from the Democracy, and such approval as might appear to be given to McKinleyism would be genuine and not misleading.

GOV. GRIGGS of New-Jersey the other day told the Republican Convention that the Chicago candidate and his supporters were "hysterically opposed to every sentiment heretofore distinctly Democratic." That is a cold fact which every man who is "a Democrat but not a revolutionist" ought to be able to see—and act upon.

As regards the agency of ERNEST SEYD in the matter, we refer the benighted River Press to The Congressional Record of April 9, 1872, Page 2,032, where Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, is reported as uttering these words. They were not contradicted:

> "ERNEST SEYD of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here, has given great attention to the subject of mint and coinage. After having examined the first draft of this bill (for the demonetization of silver) he made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in the bill."

Mr. SEYD's "suggestions" had a ring to them that didn't stop outside the pocket-book of that day.—Butte (Mon.) Inter-Mountain.

This is clearly intended as a charge that ERNEST SEYD corrupted some of the Congressmen who supported the bill of 1873. The paragraph leading up to this charge is full of misstatements, given in such specific form that they are likely to mislead. If The Inter-Mountain was itself honestly misled into making them, we shall give it reasons for correcting its errors. Page 2,032 of The Congressional Globe for 1872 contains no words of Mr. HOOPER's and does not relate to the proceedings of April 9. But on Page 2,304, under date of April 9, what Mr. HOOPER said of ERNEST SEYD will be found. It was as follows:

> Mr. ERNEST SEYD of London, a distinguished writer, who has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first draft of the bill, furnished many valuable suggestions, which have been incorporated in this bill.

It will be seen that Mr. HOOPER did not call Mr. SEYD a "bullionist" and he did not say "who is now here." The rest of the alleged quotation also varies, but not seriously, from The Globe. The "suggestions" furnished by Mr. SEYD included one which was not adopted. It was as follows:

> Apart from the theory (of double versus single valuation) why should America have given up her silver dollar? The cause of its disappearance from circulation is due to the original error of there being too much silver in the piece. * * * That cause would have been removed if the dollar weighed 400 grains, that being the true proportion of 1 to 15½ gold to silver, instead of 412½ grains, as by the old law. Why should it not be reintroduced at its true full weight of 400 grains, and become again one of the active agents of commerce?

So Mr. SEYD was in those days a bimetallist, not of the modern sort, but still one who could not be charged with trying to corrupt Congress to "demonetize silver."

The Populists have laid their plans to prevent a Democrat being seated in the White House under any circumstances. BRYAN is their candidate for the Presidency, and they have already secured enough Electors in the various States where a combination has been made with the Democrats to prevent SEWALL from getting a majority. This arrangement has the approval of the managers chosen at Chicago. Even if BRYAN could be elected, the Vice Presidency would be in the control of the Populist Electors. The full explanation of this remarkable arrangement will be found in our Washington dispatches this morning. It removes the last possible excuse for any one voting the Bryan-Sewall ticket with the notion that it is a Democratic ticket even in its tail.

"It will not, however, escape your notice that a rich and fertile domain has here been quickly created by those who were assured that they would reap where they had sown; that a strong and beneficent Government has been here established by those who loved freedom, and that we have a patriotic and generous people who love their Government because it is theirs, controlled by them, administered for them, and protected and saved from harm by them."

These words were addressed to LI HUNG CHANG by President CLEVELAND. They may be read with profit by Mr. BRYAN. If he grasps their full meaning, he may resent them. So much the more shame to him.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES insinuates that MARY ELIZABETH LEASE once took a flier in Wall Street and lost. Hence these shrieks, probably.—[The Boston Herald, Aug. 29.]

We have published no insinuations of any kind concerning Mrs. LEASE. We do not know that she ever indulged in speculation on the Stock Exchange, unprofitably or otherwise. We have not asserted or insinuated that she has had such an experience. The Herald has been misled. We have published the fact that she borrowed money from a mortgage loan company whose office was in Wall Street, giving a mortgage on her property in Wichita; that when the mortgage expired, the company was not repaid, and that foreclosure proceedings took place. As Mrs. LEASE has had a great deal to say about the money sharks of the goldbug East, we have suggested that she should tell the story of her own mortgage and of the money which she borrowed—probably from some Eastern widow or other person of small means—through the agency of this Wall Street loaning company.

GOLD THE WORLD STANDARD.

Edward Atkinson's Paper Before American Scientists.

Edward Atkinson of Boston read a paper on money before Section I. of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Buffalo, on Friday of last week. In his conclusion, after a review of the history of money, he said:

"From the point of view of a scientific observer, this sequence of events offers a most interesting study of the real controlling forces which govern monetary science, in spite of decrees, statutes, or treaties. From time to time, beginning with the cow, iron, copper, lead, furs, tea in bricks, tobacco, wampum, iron hoes, bronze knives, and many other substances have for a time been made use of as the money of a people of a given place, all serving a useful purpose and all representing a portable or transferable article of highest estimation in that place at that period.

"But in the progress of time and with the advancement of intelligence in the conduct of trade and commerce, all these various substances have either been given up, wittingly or unwittingly, until gold, passing by weight, has become the standard, or unit of value, of the world's commerce, to which standard the coin or unit of value of every intelligent or progressive nation is now being adjusted.

"This progress has been resisted in every case and in every country in a long period, because such a change involves many difficulties, both real and imaginary, and yet more, it involves a change in the habit of thought of the great masses of the people, yet it has been in the necessary course of events that such should be the conclusion.

"All the great manufacturing and commercial States of the world are now conducting their affairs on the unit or standard of value of a fixed weight or quantity of gold, sometimes incorporated in a coin, sometimes in a bar or ingot. What may be called the last struggle to resist this process of evolution, which resistance is bound to fail, is what we are now witnessing in the present monetary contest in this country.

"The world's standard stater, or unit of value, is de facto a fixed quantity or weight of gold, and to that unit the monetary system of all commercial nations must be adjusted, even if for a time an effort is made by act of force or legal tender to escape from the necessary conclusion."

FLUSHING DECLARED HEALTHY.

A Resident Denies that Harry Hill Died There of Chills and Fever.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I should like to correct a statement in to-day's paper that "Harry Hill died in Flushing after a week's illness from chills and fever."

Now, I never heard of "chills and fever" (only another name for fever and ague) killing any one, and don't believe it could finish a man in a week.

Another thing, Harry Hill (of sainted memory) did not live in Flushing, but, I believe, in Newtown, or rather in the wild, unsettled part of that town between Corona and Flushing Creek, fully half a mile from the nearest point in Flushing, and I presume that he died there as well.

Flushing in years gone by got a bad name for the "shakes," and people who know nothing about the changed condition consider that it still holds on to its ancient reputation. The truth is that old-fashioned chills and fever are about as rare as any of the ordinary "ills to which poor human flesh is heir," and I have not heard of half a dozen cases in as many years. There is absolutely no reason for the existence of that class of disease. We have a water supply equal to any to be found anywhere, thorough sewerage, discharging into tide water, and absolutely no low or marshy ground within a mile of the settled part of the village except the salt meadows covered at every tide.

I write this because the New-York papers, in speaking of the place are very apt to bring its once deserved reputation into prominence, such as is done in this morning's sketch of Harry Hill, unwittingly, without doubt, but still it has the effect to discourage many who are seeking suburban homes from thinking it possible to settle in one of the most attractive spots in the radius of the Greater New-York. W.

FLUSHING, Aug. 28, 1896.

GOOD SIGNS IN VIRGINIA.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from the letters of a New-York woman spending the Summer in Virginia. Her bright observations cannot fail to be both interesting and encouraging:

"The political situation just here is very interesting. I never mentioned the subject until last week, supposing that the free-coinage sentiment might be too much for my temper, but one of the gentlemen in a house where I was making a call observed, in an effort at facetiousness, that he had heard I was going to vote for Bryan. My reply revealed the fact that every 'gentleman' in this country was a gold-standard man, and deeply indignant and ashamed. The line of cleavage is easy to follow, for on one side are all of what our cook calls 'quality,' and on the other are the nobodies, the ignorant or dishonest, whose numerous votes unfortunately count. But the men I talked with are fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and disposed to exert themselves more than I could have believed. I have sent for some 'Free-Coinage Catechisms,' and The Post and THE TIMES are sent on their missions as soon as I've read them.

"I am very much interested in these Virginians as I know them better. There are many lovable qualities, and many explanations for things not so lovely, and it is such a surprise and encouragement to find them so right in this crisis. Very few will vote for McKinley, however. They aren't willing to take castor oil or have eczema to save them from poison or double pneumonia.

"Don't these remarks show that the world moves? One said: 'Yes, Virginia has disgraced herself once more at South Carolina's bidding!' Another that 'this was a more serious mistake for the South than secession, for then there was heroism possible for a mistaken opinion, but now it is a leprosy of character that has eaten into it.' A lively little woman said to her husband: 'Will, what did you send Daniel there for, anyway?' Mr. —— said he felt 'personally disgraced' by the censure of the Administration. There is a most indignant sense of wrong, which might be utilized now by men who were great enough, if such there were here, but there seems nothing soothing in the idea of electing McKinley, and can you wonder?"

Fear the Effect of Tariff Changes.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Chronicle.

In view of the prospective election of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States and the consequent favoring of a more thoroughly protective policy, the shareholders of the North German Lloyd fear that trade between Germany and America may be greatly reduced. The Directors are therefore considering the advisability of establishing new lines, especially with Eastern Asia, which would enable them fully to employ their large fleet in case trade with American ports should fall away.

Members of the Directorate of the North German Lloyd will shortly consult with the Government on the question of a further subsidy in the event of the company increasing its fleet and establishing a new line trading to the East. The annual subsidy at present enjoyed by the company is 4,000,000 marks.

UNFAIR ANALOGIES.

Silver Advocates Appropriate by Insinuation Support They Dare Not Openly Claim.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

What success would lawyers have before the courts if they cited authorities after the fashion of the present-day silver advocates?

Some of the methods of the repudiation propagandists have already been exposed. They garble official reports, generalize from one datum, analogize unfairly, appropriate by insinuation a support which they dare not openly claim, and generally suppress as much of truth as they suggest of falsehood. It would be an interesting and valuable study to go carefully through the entire "literature" of the popular heresy and point out specifically the instances where like methods can be disclosed. Of course I do not for a moment believe that the mere nailing of such lies would suffice to deprive them of currency. Yet there are always some readers who, unaccustomed to challenging printed statements, accept a specific reference to an acknowledged authority until discredit is expressly cast upon the citation. These persons—legion as so constituted—are everywhere met with, and they supinely remark that their opinions have been shaken by the fact that So-and-So, "the great writer," is said to be on the other side. Many have no facilities for verifying such references, and, especially where volume and page are mentioned, they accordingly assume their correctness.

In some respects this is a more serious offense than the mere misrepresentation of facts and figures. The average reader who is honestly intelligent often feels the utter hopelessness of reaching for himself a trustworthy conclusion from the complicated state of facts presented to his mind. He, therefore, and legitimately, turns in search of a guide to the men whose names he knows in a general way to represent recognized authority. The books being inaccessible, he is unavoidably influenced by every casual mention of their mere names. It is evident that unscrupulous writers and speakers here control a powerful weapon for evil.

Not only are the well-known names of existing influential newspapers and periodicals so misused, not only do some unprincipled demagogues go to the extent of employing high-sounding names of petty and even of non-existing journals and authors—in these cases they doubtless reap a benefit from the impact of a vague ipse dixit on untrained minds—but they brazenly quote standard scientific and literary works, sometimes with verbal accuracy, yet in a way to give, by suppression or suggestion, a totally false idea of the writers' real attitude. Indeed, very frequently the authors never had, and never could consciously have had, any attitude whatever to the questions now under discussion.

This matter has been brought peculiarly to my attention by the circumstance that I have had occasion to examine certain foreign authorities which are not available in English translations. Nothing is easier than to assert or intimate that Prof. Somebody with a German, French, or Italian name demonstrates or acknowledges this or that important point. Few persons are likely to look it up. And if they do, what are the probabilities of detection before November, when it is almost impossible to find a copy of the necessary book in this country? I have no doubt that many persons who repeat these falsehoods are innocent of any desire to do wrong. They merely accept them on the strength of their appearing in the speech or article of some well-known public man. The Congressional Record, especially in those parts which are printed "by leave," is full of these untrustworthy citations. Doubtless the "scholar in politics" sometimes contributes to this fund of "authority." Then there are also "hired men," like the slave schoolmasters of the Greeks and Romans, who assist their busy employers in public life in preparing Tom-denzliteratur for the platform or the press.

There is another aspect of this subject which merits attention. The currency question in a large sense, while presenting many individual features that are within the grasp of all citizens, is nevertheless a great and intricate problem. So far as concerns the essential features involved in the present campaign, the problem offers no difficulties properly requiring a reference to authorities on political economy. But, to avoid a direct issue with a few clear moral propositions and simple facts of history, the demagogues seek to confuse the public mind by "big talk" about economic science. It is here that they cite "authorities." For their purposes an authority is an authority. If they were lawyers, they would presumably see no difference in value between a precedent decided in a minor court without argument and a well-considered decision by a full bench of the highest tribunal. They cite a "young man" on a partisan newspaper as outweighing a learned specialist. Any man who is on their side and happens to be an academy instructor is made to rank the great university professors. Their references to approving authorities read like the mention of great physicians in the advertisements of fat soaps and medicinal wines. Everybody who thinks their way is "celebrated."

It is a sad fact, but none the less a fact, that this indiscriminate citation of authorities has its effect. When an ex-Fellow of Owens College (Manchester) delivers a thrust which a silver theorist, writing in The Banker's Magazine, wishes to parry, this latter person deems it legitimate to belittle his antagonist as hailing from an institution next to unknown. Doubtless many readers of the article were not aware that the Professor of Political Economy in Owens College (Victoria University) was no less a man than Jevons. In the same periodical the same writer ostentatiously enumerates a long list of authorities on bimetallism (as does also Mr. Jones in his Senate speech now used as a campaign document) in such a way as to convey the impression that all these recognized experts do, or would, favor free silver in the United States at sixteen to one, under existing conditions. In many instances the impression thus created arises from an assumption as unfounded as the guess that Julius Caesar would, if living to-day, wear a golf cap to business because when he lived in old Rome he never wore a top hat.

There are authorities and authorities.

FULTON McMAHON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1896.

Here's a Suggestion for Col. Waring.

Works are now being constructed at Shoreditch and other places to combine the burning of dust and street refuse with the generation of electricity and the heating of water for public baths. A further step in municipal economy is recommended at Plymouth, where a scheme is now being considered for attaching to a dust destructor not only a centre for the generation of electricity, but a station for the application of the current to the tramway service.

Plymouth is one of the towns which have the distinction of possessing complete municipal tramways, and it is suggested that if the "day load" from the electric installation could be used to run electric tramways, a great economy would be effected, and a profitable combination established. In the ordinary course of things, an electric-lighting plant has to stand practically idle for eighteen out of the twenty-four hours, but if current could be sold at all the hours of the day the output from the machinery would be greatly increased at very little additional cost. Such an enterprise as Plymouth contemplates has every chance of being remunerative.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS

NOT ALLOWED TO HOLD THEIR CONGRESS IN GOTHA.

Many Questions to Come Before Them for Discussion—Ministerial Crisis Still Looked For—Emperor William's Programme for the Coming Week—Great Britain's Zanzibar Proceedings Disapproved by the German Government.

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BERLIN, Aug. 30.—It is now announced that the annual congress of the German Socialists will be convened at Sieblichen, near Gotha, on Oct. 11. It was originally intended to hold the congress in the City of Gotha, but this was found impossible for the reason that the Executive Committee of the Socialists was refused the occupancy of any hall in that city capable of containing the number of persons who would be present as delegates, to say nothing of the spectators, the owners declining to allow their halls to be used for the purpose of Socialist meetings.

The programme of the congress is heavily charged with resolutions, in which a number of new questions appear. Foremost of these is the question of reorganizing the Directing Committee and the local committees, whose working mechanism suffered to a great degree under the decrees issued against Socialists by Herr von Köller during the latter part of that gentleman's occupancy of the post of Prussian Minister of the Interior. Then there are the reports of Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, upon the International Socialist Congress, recently held in London, applying to the German Socialists the lessons which the Continental Socialists learned at the London congress, and there will certainly be a lively discussion of Her Bebel's presentation of his views and recommendations.

Next the congress will be asked to pronounce in favor of proportional representation in the electoral system. It is only natural that the delegates to the congress should support the proposal for proportional representation, which, if the method should be applied, would have the effect of sending ninety-five Socialists to the Reichstag instead of forty-three, as at present. The debate on this question will be purely academic, as there is not the remotest chance that the system of proportional representation will prevail in Germany. Among the other subjects of debate by the congress will be Dr. Lutgenan's reports on the proportional representation system, Frau Clara Kettin's paper on Woman's Rights, and Herr Auer's report on the question of organization.

The meeting is like to be an exceedingly lively and interesting one, despite the fact that the Anarchists will be kept out of the congress, for there is certain to be a row over the upheaval which has occurred within the fold of the Vorwärts, the leading organ of the German Socialists, six of the editors of which journal, headed by Dr. Adolf Braun, published a protest in the leading column of the Vorwärts on Thursday, denouncing Herr Liebknecht's dictatorial management of the paper. Whether Liebknecht be present in Berlin or absent from the city, he absolutely controls the policy of the Vorwärts, without even the pretense of consulting with his colleagues. "If," says the protest of the editors, "the authority of Herr Liebknecht is alone competent to decide all questions, we unanimously resign our connection with the paper."

The immediate ground of the quarrel which has resulted in the withdrawal of the principal editors of the Vorwärts was the action of Herr Liebknecht in disavowing an attack made in the paper upon the Socialist leader, Herr Quarck of Frankfort, apropos of his scheme for the establishment of workingmen's syndicates. To the general public this disputing over Socialist jealousies and the open exhibition of insubordination of the minor leaders in the Socialist Party presents a pitiful spectacle and is greatly weakening popular belief in force as a political factor.

The Ministerial Crisis.

The temporary silence of the German newspapers in regard to the Ministerial crisis does not imply that the Emperor has arranged with Prince Hohenlohe that the latter shall retain the Chancellorship, nor does the announcement of the Reichsanzeiger, the official gazette, that a bill for the reform of military judicial procedure is to be considered by the Bundesrath, avert the resignation of the Chancellor or remove the probability of a conflict between the Kaiser and the Reichstag. The fact is that a great deal depends upon the nature of the measure placed before the Bundesrath. If the Emperor assents to the reform demanded by the Reichstag, making the military tribunals' independent proceedings and the supreme military courts' final proceedings public, no Constitutional struggle will arise over this question. But the Emperor certainly will not assent to such a measure, and every one knowing the exact situation still expects that the matter will give rise to a fight in the Reichstag of the gravest character in defense of the Constitutional authority against the court cabals. If Prince Hohenlohe retires after seeing the visit of the Czar to Breslau concluded, his retirement will be the signal for a general rising against the Emperor's secret advisers, his military Cabinet, his naval Cabinet, and his civil Cabinet, which are now practically ruling the affairs of the empire.

Emperor William's Programme.

The Imperial Court will remain at Potsdam until Christmas. The arrangement of the Emperor's programme for the coming week has been slightly altered. The Emperor will leave Potsdam on Tuesday, going to Dresden to attend the military manoeuvres there. From Dresden his Majesty will go directly to Breslau, where he will receive the Russian Emperor. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, will also go to Breslau, and after the gala opera performance in honor of the Czar, will start on Sunday directly for Kiel, where he will receive the Czar upon the arrival of the latter there. All business will be suspended in Breslau on Sept. 5, the day of the arrival of the Czar and his reception by the Emperor. After the military manoeuvres the Kaiser will proceed to Kiel and go on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, from the deck of which he will watch the naval evolutions.

There are court whispers that the Empress Frederick has written to the Kaiser rebuking him for ignoring the visit to Germany of the Duke and Duchess of Sparta, the latter the Emperor's sister, who have recently been staying with the latter's mother, Empress Frederick, at Kronberg. The Emperor quarreled with his sister over her conversion to the Greek Church upon the occasion of her marriage to the heir to the Greek throne, and has since given the cold shoulder to her and her husband.

The Catholic Congress, which closed a five days' session at Dortmund on Friday, passed a resolution proposed by Dr. Porsch warning German Catholics against emigrating to America under the present economic conditions. Among the other resolutions adopted were those condemning the practice of dueling among officers of the army and navy, and deploring the fact that no Christian power had effectively espoused the cause of the Armenians. Resolutions were also passed advocating the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law and the prohibition of the employment of married women in factories.

The International Women's Congress, which is to sit in September, now counts 500 delegates as certain to be present, including Florence Routledge of the British Women's Trades Union League.

German Interests in Samoa.

The Tageblatt is still pursuing the question of the safeguarding of German interests in Samoa. In an article published yesterday the paper says that, in consequence of American intrigues in Samoa, the German cruisers Bussard and Falke and the dispatch boat Mowe have been ordered to Apia.

For the first time since 1870 French visitors have begun to return to Baden races, once their favorite resort. The renewed prestige of the Baden meeting was chiefly due to the largely increased sum of money which has been expended for this year's meeting. Prince Egon von Furstenberg and the Prince of Wales appeared on the course two days, side by side with Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, who was a guest of the Count and Countess Festetics at Hamilton Palace. A large number of Americans was present at the races.

Lieut. Harlan of the Prussian Uhlans, who was the victor of a noted long-distance ride, was killed a day or two ago by being thrown from his horse. He was the son of a Mr. Harlan, a former United States Consul in Germany, who is now living in retirement in Dresden.

Dr. Barth, the noted Radical Unionist leader in the Reichstag, sailed for New-York from Bremen on Aug. 25 on board the steamer Havel. He goes to America for the purpose of watching the Presidential campaign and the election. Dr. Barth is especially interested in the currency and tariff questions.

The American Theosophists Mesdames Tingley and Wright and Messrs. Hargrove and Patterson had a warm reception upon their arrival here at the hands of the representative Theosophists of Germany. The Theosophists of Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Nurnberg, and Breslau have sent delegates to the Theosophist convention.

Objects to the Zanzibar Proceedings.

The Emperor gave a prolonged audience on Friday and another on Saturday to Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The interviews resulted, among other decisions, in a resolve not to assent to Great Britain's conversion of the protectorate of Zanzibar into a crown colony. It was also agreed that, in view of the fact that it might prejudice German Consular rights to act otherwise, Seyyid Khalid, the usurping Sultan, who escaped from the burning palace at Zanzibar and took refuge at the German Consulate, should be surrendered to the British authorities if he is guaranteed treatment as a Prince and a prisoner of war.

The Berlin Boerse, for the first time in a quarter of a century, has decided not to close its doors on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan.

The Visconto Gesellschaft is at the head of a syndicate formed for the purpose of establishing a new bank in Venezuela, to which institution will be assigned the receipts from the Venezuelan customs. The scheme has for its object the conversion of the internal debt.

Lieut. C. B. Vreeland, Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy here, has returned to his post at the embassy from Rome. He will be relieved in September by Lieut. Niblack.

A COOL WAVE AT NEWPORT.

A Large Number of Arriving Visitors Registered Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—A cool wave reached Newport to-day, and grate fires are burning to-night in the cottages and hotels.

Oliver H. P. Belmont has purchased of Strauss & Hexter, their bay gelding Ottawa. He is seven years old and 15.3 high. Ottawa took the championship in the horse show Friday for harness horses, and it is understood that Mr. Belmont paid $3,000 for him.

The churches were well filled to-day, some distinguished preachers occupying the pulpits. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was at Trinity Church; Bishop Coleman of Delaware was at All Saints'; the Rev. Richard Stevens, Jr., of Newark, was at St. Mary's; the Rev. Sumner W. Stevens of Philadelphia was at the Thames Street Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. H. G. Weston of Chester, Penn., was at the Central Baptist Church.

John S. Tooker entertained at dinner to-night at the Casino.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained a party of fifty on the yacht Sultana, late this evening.

Marquis de Gouv has cards out for a dinner company of fifty at Berger's Bellevue Lodge, Monday evening.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day are: From New-York, W. A. Cavallo, L. Hill, Mrs. B. T. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Severance, Mme. Yebba, W. Morris Watson; from Boston, Miss Ethel D. Appleton, John H. Appleton, L. C. Franz, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moses, Albert J. Pratt; from London, I. W. Grossbaum; from Philadelphia, William Day, D. McGlinchey, H. M. Parke, Charles Sweeney; from Providence, W. L. Sunderland; from Buffalo, Mrs. J. B. Dickson, Miss Dickson; from Jacksonville, J. R. Porter; from Montreal, J. W. Fabler, Lloyd Owen; from Little Rock, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Gans; from Memphis, Miss Sarah Lowenstein, Miss Hattie Lowenstein; from Croton-on-Hudson, Henry Farrington; from Madison, N. J., C. E. Cook; from Belleville, Ill., Miss Clara Hay, Eugene Hay; from Des Moines, Oliver H. Perkins; from Vicksburg, W. R. Craig.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles Stanley Reinhart.

Charles Stanley Reinhart, the artist, died of Bright's disease at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at The Players, 16 Gramercy Park. Mr. Reinhart was taken ill last Thursday at his studio in the United Charities Building, and was removed to The Players, of which he was a member. His home was at Flushing, L. I. He leaves three children. His wife died in Paris in 1885.

Mr. Reinhart was born in Pittsburg, Penn., May 16, 1844. He studied in Paris from 1867 for about a year, at the Atelier Suisse. In 1868 he became a pupil at the Royal Academy, Munich. In January, 1870, he was associated with Harper & Brothers, where he remained until July, 1876. For five years he worked independently in this city, and during that time he made drawings for various publishing houses. He renewed his contract with the Harpers in 1881, and the same year he returned to Paris, where he resided until 1888.

He exhibited in Paris, Munich, and various cities of the United States. He was a member of the National Academy, the Society of American Artists, the Water Color Society, and the Century Club.

His best known oil paintings are: "Clearing Up" and "Caught Napping," (1875,) "Reconnoitring," (1876,) "Rebuke," (1877,) "September Morning," (1879,) "Old Lifeboat," (1880,) "Coast of Normandy," (1882,) "In a Garden," (1883,) "Mussel Fishers-women," and "Flats at Villerville," (1884,) "Sunday," (1885,) "English Garden" and "Fisherman of Villerville," (1886,) "Washed Ashore," (1887,) which gained honorable mention at the Salon of 1887, and won the Temple Gold Medal at the Academy, Philadelphia, in 1888; and "Tide Coming In," (1888.) Among his water-colors are "At the Ferry," (1878,) and "Spanish Barber." He was the nephew of Benjamin Franklyn Reinhart, the painter, who died in 1885.

Funeral services will be held to-day at 3 o'clock in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Ship Tam o' Shanter, (of Portland,) Peabody, Hongkong 110 ds., with rice, to Smith & Schipper; vessel to M. F. Pickering & Co.

Ship Roanoke, (of Bath,) Hamilton, Honolulu 124 ds., with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Bark Annie Reed, Weit, Tampa 18 ds., with phosphate rock to order; vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Alexander Lawrance, (Nor.,) Dahl, Kalbut Fob. 1, Pascoroan Feb. 14, Cork July 7, and Delaware Breakwater Aug. 26, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

HAVRE, Aug. 30.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

TURKEY'S SULTAN WARNED

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TELL HIM HE MUST ACT FIRMLY.

The Riots and Murders in Constantinople Must Be Stopped—If He Does Not Prevent Them the Consequences Will Be Unpleasant for Him—Everything Quiet in the City, but Shots Were Fired and Bombs Exploded Saturday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—The city to-day has been quiet, and no reports of further disturbances have been received. It is officially announced that the Government has decided to leave it to the choice of the residents whether or not the city shall be illuminated to-morrow evening upon the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Sultan. No pyrotechnic displays will be permitted, however.

Last night a number of shots were fired and bombs exploded in the Galata quarter. Six Armenians were arrested. Bombs were also thrown at the offices of the Crédit Lyonnais and the Tobacco Regie.

The foreign diplomats yesterday, after holding a somewhat protracted conference, wired a strongly worded note to the Yildiz Palace, appealing to the Sultan directly, in the name of the countries they represented, to put a stop to the horrors which were being enacted, and of which, in some instances, members of the various embassies had been eye witnesses.

The foreign representatives in their note mentioned the violation and pillage of the homes of foreigners and the massacre of Armenians, and warned the Sultan of the grave consequences which would ensue if a stop were not put to the killing and pillage.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily News to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople, giving a report of an interview with Mr. Barker, who, instead of Gov. Vincent, as before reported, was held as a hostage by the Armenians who seized the Ottoman Bank on Wednesday last. Mr. Barker says his captors told him they came from Macedonia, and that they intended also to attack the Porte and the Patriarchate, to blow up the Volvoida Police Station, and to seize the Credit Lyonnais, but matters were precipitated at the Ottoman Bank.

They further said that they would shortly return to Constantinople, and persist in their demands upon the Government until they should get what they requested, namely, the reforms formulated by the powers in 1895, together with complete autonomy for the province.

NO REAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

The Resignation of the Cabinet Has No Political Meaning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The only significance to be attached to the resignation of the entire Japanese Cabinet, which was apparently not deemed of sufficient importance in Tokio official circles to notify the Legation at Washington, is thought here to be wholly personal. Count Ito having resigned after long wishing to be relieved of official cares, his colleagues have formally tendered their resignations on the appointment of his successor to give the new Premier, Count Kuroda, an opportunity to select his own associates.

At the Legation here confidence is expressed that no crisis exists, as rumored from a usually unreliable source, as Count Ito's intention to retire has been known to the general public for some time.

Count Kuroda had previously filled the Premiership, but on account of a difference with Parliament about five years ago, was succeeded by Yamagata, who in turn was Ito's predecessor. Parliament is not now in session, and it is therefore preposterous to attempt to attribute any political reasons for the Cabinet change.

PHILIPPINE REBELS DISPERSED.

More Troops to be Sent to Manila by the Spaniards.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Governor of the Philippine Islands telegraphed to-day to the Home Government that he easily dispersed a force of 1,000 armed rebels who gathered in groups after it became known that the conspiracy for the securing of independence for the islands, in which they were concerned, had been discovered. The Governor further states that he drove 4,000 of the conspirators, most of whom were poorly armed, to the wooded mountains.

He asks that a force of 1,000 infantry and 1,000 marines be sent to Manila at once. The Government will grant his request and immediately dispatch two warships to the Philippines.

PRINCE ROSTOVSKY DEAD.

The Russian Foreign Minister Suddenly Taken Away.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will publish a Kieff dispatch saying that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the Czar and Czarina on their recently begun foreign tour, died suddenly to-day while on his way from Vienna to Kieff.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Michael Angelo Wounded by a Man He Does Not Know.

Michael Angelo, thirty-six years old, of 195 Mulberry Street, was standing in front of 127 Elizabeth Street about 9 o'clock last night, leaning against the railing, when two men, strangers to him, came along the street. They stopped and talked with Angelo, and one of them shot him just under the left shoulder with a revolver. He then ran away, and Angelo fell to the sidewalk.

Policeman Sheridan of the Mulberry Street Station, who was in citizen's clothes, was in the neighborhood, and, hearing the shot, ran up with a number of other policemen. The other unknown man was still standing in front of the wounded man, and was placed under arrest. He was taken to the station house, where Angelo was also removed, and he there gave his name as Vincens Russo, forty-three years old, of 155 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

When confronted with Angelo, he was identified as the man who was with the stranger who did the shooting. Russo denied all knowledge of the affair or of the other man. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. Angelo was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

—7:35 A. M.—1,218 First Avenue; A. Richford; damage, $50.

—7:55 A. M.—306 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; tenement; Nicolo Dippolito; damage trifling.

—9:05 A. M.—145 Eighth Street; saloon; Louis Hangen; no damage.

—9:40 A. M.—267 Avenue B; chimney; James Duffy; no damage.

—9:45 A. M.—95 Avenue C; L. Greenblatt; damage trifling.

—3:43 P. M.—26 Eldridge Street; tenement; Harris Cohen; damage trifling.

—7 P. M.—195 Henry Street; Jacob Rothstadt; damage, $10; cause, match falling on clothing.

—8:15 P. M.—328 East Sixty-first Street; Annie Schnider; damage trifling.

Not Allured.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Do you ride a bicycle?"

"No, sah. I'd jes' lean walk as ride afoot."

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Preaches Against the Silver Craze.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on "The Political Caves of the Adullamites." The preacher took his text from First Samuel, xxii., 1-2, "David fled for refuge to the caves of Adullam." Dr. MacArthur said that David was in trouble at this time, and was something of a free-booter. The people who gathered with him sought to evade the payment of obligations and went on the assumption that creditors had no rights which debtors were bound to respect. A class like this, he said, were in the present cave of Adullam. Continuing, he said:

"It matters not whether they be working men who earn their money by honest toil; it matters not though a great railway corporation pays $4,000,000 to stockholders and $16,000,000 to wage earners, the man who has anything saved up by industry and economy is objectionable to the idle and worthless Adullamites, who will neither earn nor save anything. The discontented class is always a large one and is found in every community, but he is their foe and not their friend who fans the flames of their discontent. He is a reprehensible demagogue who will use their discontent to their own hurt and to advance his own selfish ambitions.

"I frankly admit that there are grounds of discontent in the United States to-day. This Republic has been badly governed during the past few years. It is useless to deny this fact. We had a cave of Adullam a few years ago. It has now found a new leader, but the same elements are there still. We ought to inquire as to the cause and cure of this discontent. Patriotism and religion ought to combine in visiting the cave of Adullam, and in suggesting remedies for existing evils. The present leaders of the Adullamites will never give them the relief they need. Relief will not come from anarchy, from dishonest money, nor from any form of demagogism. History, patriotism, and religion show that we need other remedies than the present leaders propose.

"The silver craze is the lineal descendant of the greenback movement. China once tried a currency made from the bark of the mulberry tree, but prices became so inflated that it was found necessary to give a donkey load of this coin for the rice for a Chinaman's dinner. Li Hung Chang could give points to Bryan and his copartners as to the evil of an inflated currency in Chinese history. Great Britain and France also passed through similar inflated periods with equally fatal results.

"We want no tyros upsetting sound financial methods. We want no demagogues climbing into office over the ruins of great enterprises and over the hopes of betrayed people. The chief business of religion is not to get men into heaven, but to get heaven into men. It is not to keep men out of perdition, but to get perdition out of men. Judas betrayed Christ for thirty pieces of silver; shall we betray Him again, his Church, Christianity, the Republic, and our own character, by voting for, taking, and owning a lying dollar?

"The silver Judas took burned his palm. The great degraded dollar it is now proposed to give us would burn the conscience of every noble American citizen. Away with the filthy, false, fatal dollar."

NEW PLAY BY MR. DONNELLY.

"The Woman in Black" Successfully Produced Last Night in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—The first production of H. Grattan Donnelly's new play, "The Woman in Black," was given at the Grand Opera House to-night. It was received with much favor, the audience becoming very enthusiastic over the election parade at Madison Square. The play is built up on melodramatic lines, but its most conspicuous characters are faithful reproductions of types familiar to every New-Yorker. Manager Jacob Litt has staged the drama liberally and effectively, and the cast is entirely adequate. Samuel Edward's impersonation of Krantzer, the political boss, is a most unique characterization. "The Woman in Black" seems destined to prosper, even during the Presidential season. The story is very simple.

John Crane, an ambitious New-York millionaire, desires the nomination for Congress in his district. He secures the aid of Simon Krantzer, a district boss and proprietor of a notorious resort in the Tenderloin, who agrees to get Crane the nomination for a stipulated sum. The better element in the party repudiate Crane and support Frank Mansfield for Congress. Crane is guardian of a young girl whom Mansfield is engaged to marry. It is from speculations made with money held in trust for this girl that Crane has amassed his wealth and he opposes Mansfield's suit, desiring his son John to marry his ward.

Young Crane is in love with an English music hall artist—one Mlle. Ruby—and does not want to comply with his father's wishes. Mansfield's canvass is bitterly opposed by Krantzer and his crowd of hirelings and ward heelers. Krantzer has in his power a famous clairvoyant and hypnotist—one Mme. Zenda—known as the Woman in Black, whom he uses to further his schemes. Mansfield's sweetheart is brought under the influence of Zenda, and the attempt is made to have a marriage ceremony performed between her and young Crane while she is under the hypnotic influence, but this is prevented by the interference of Mansfield, who not only checkmates the designs of marrying off his betrothed to another man, but is victorious over Crane in the Congressional race, and puts an end to the career of Krantzer in the district as a political boss and bully.

The scene of the first act is laid in the home of John Crane, the Congressional aspirant. The second act shows the Ivy Green, the resort of Krantzer and headquarters for his political hirelings. The third act represents Madison Square at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, showing the Hoffman House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the night of an election. The fourth act passes in the salon of Mme. Zenda, the hypnotist. The production is under the general stage direction of Mr. McKee Rankin.

BROUGHT TO PORT PRISONER.

Frank Jones Threatened to Burn the Bark Artisan.

The Norwegian bark Artisan, which arrived yesterday from Manila, dragged out a voyage of unusual length, it lasting 171 days. She made rough weather of it rounding the Cape of Good Hope, battling with gales and high seas for 28 days.

When she came into port, she had one of her crew, in irons, and confined in the lazarette. He was Frank Jones. He had quarreled with nearly all of his shipmates, had struck three of them, knocking one of them down, and kicking him into a condition that laid him up for eight days, and finally threatened to brain the mate, Mr. North, with an axe and to fire the ship.

The mate said yesterday that Capt. Purdy was a quiet man, and, as he had his wife with him, he could not put up with the fellow, so a month ago he ordered him locked up.

Jones said, when seen through the bars of the lazarette, that all the charges were true. The men teased him, he said, and as he has a bad temper, he could not control himself.

"But I didn't mean it," he said, "when I threatened to kill the mate. I haven't the heart to do anything like that."

Jones is twenty-four years old, and his father, who is a locomotive driver, lives in London. He has been going to sea several years, and the officers say they found after he had signed the articles that he had a bad record.

EARL LI AT GRANT'S TOMB

Continued from Page 1.

tricate women and children in danger of being crushed to death.

The wonder at this point was where the cyclers came from. Never since wheeling became the rage were so many bicycles at any part of the city, not excepting the Boulevard, at Seventy-second Street. With them were more vehicles than is usual even on a Sunday. It had, however, been arranged that as soon as the Viceroy's escort was sighted all travel on Riverside Avenue and Drive should be cut off, so that the visiting party should not be annoyed. This plan met the situation admirably.

ARRIVAL AT THE TOMB.

Li Carried in His Chair by Four Policemen.

An orderly rode up to Capt. Collins at 4:15 o'clock and announced that the Ambassador and his party were just south of the Grant monument. A minute later the Viceroy's landau stopped at the foot of the steps of the wooden walk to the locked tomb. There was a short delay while the scarlet plush chair was taken from the carriage. The Chinese servants put on the harness, but the slope of the walk is sharp, and it was decided that it were well not to trust the Viceroy to them. Capt. Creeden was consulted, and he told off Roundsman Duggan and Policemen Edward Flood, George Price, and James F. Duane of the Thirty-third Precinct to act as carriers.

Meanwhile, at least thirty photographers, amateur and professional, were either taking snapshots at the Viceroy or preparing to catch him on his way to fulfill his pious mission. None was snubbed or discouraged, and it is fair to say here that throughout the day the police acted with admirable discretion and forbearance.

When Viceroy Li was seated in the chair the policemen lifted him as if he had been a feather, and a procession was started for the platform outside the crypt. Capt. Collins and Acting Inspector Thompson led. Then came the Ambassador, and following him those who started from the Waldorf. As he neared the crypt Earl Li looked grave, but lifted his head and made a reverence to a beautiful American flag on the staff near the tomb, and glanced at the towering and imposing monument, the last resting place of Gen. Grant, to the south. Some hearty cheers from the spectators caused Col. Grant to turn his head and smile, but when the platform was reached all, with the exception of the Viceroy and his suite, bared their heads.

His Beautiful Tribute.

Col. Grant opened the door of the crypt and the Viceroy left his chair and stood while an employe from Thorley's lifted the lid of a huge cardboard box and exposed the wreath which Li Hung Chang had ordered.

No more magnificent tribute has ever been laid on a coffin. It was three feet in diameter and formed of superb bay leaves and white and mauve South American orchids, and was tied with extra-wide yellow velvet ribbons.

There was a hushed murmur of applause as Earl Li bent, took up the wreath, and entered the crypt with his interpreter, Lo, and Gen. Porter and Col. Grant. The Viceroy looked inquiringly at Mrs. Grant's wreath hung on the end of the casket at dawn. Then by the aid of his interpreter he inquired where his emblem of respect and sympathy should be placed, and Mrs. Grant's wreath was so arranged that the great Chinaman hung his so that both covered the end of the coffin.

All who saw Li Hung Chang just then say that he controlled his emotion, but the full meaning of the situation was not lost to him. He was silent for awhile, and then he began to question. Through Col. Grant he reviewed briefly the General's career and the circumstances of his death.

Then he was vastly interested in the temporary crypt and the rising and almost completed and lasting monument. Gen. Porter told him of these. Earl Li wanted to know all in detail, and his earnest curiosity was fully satisfied by Gen. Porter. They began to talk of how the monument came to be raised, and Gen. Porter told of the inception of the Grant Monument Association and at an opportunity said:

"And, by the way, your Excellency, that gives me the pleasant recollection that you were one of the first to subscribe, and that you subscribed $500."

"I remember," replied the Viceroy, "to have had the honor and pleasure of showing how I esteemed Gen. Grant."

Stood as if in Prayer.

There was some more talk, and Earl Li appeared loath to leave, although he had been standing in the crypt twenty minutes. Presently, however, he turned as if to reach the gate, and the interpreter, Gen. Porter, and Col. Grant stepped on the platform. As they did so Li Hung Chang quickly turned and faced the mammoth iron coffin. A moment later some one whispered:

"Hush! He is praying."

No one will ever dare to ask the Viceroy what invocation came from him over the dead hero. On turning, he clasped his hands, his head bowed, and his lips moved, and moved for some time.

Then the Oriental stepped backward a few paces, still facing the casket, again clasped his hands and bowed, and again, in the privacy that chance gave him, his lips told that his thoughts and sentiments were with the man who had esteemed him.

As quickly as he carried out the pious impulse, so quickly was he the impassive Eastern diplomat again. But for a twitching of the muscles of his face, as he stepped on the platform, nothing betrayed his recent yielding to a prompting of the heart.

GUEST OF COL. GRANT.

The Distinguished Chinaman Meets the General's Widow.

The Viceroy was soon in his chair facing the glaring sun, but shielded by an umbrella. When he reached his carriage, with those who accompanied him, a start was quickly made at a brisk trot for Central Park and Col. Grant's home.

Here preparations had been made to give the august friend of the family the only snug, social reception he may have in the United States. The front parlors were arranged for an informal reception, and a refection was spread on a buffet in the rear parlor.

Waiting for the visitor was Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; Mrs. Ida M. Grant, wife of Col. Frederick Dent Grant; Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, John Russell Young, Warner Miller, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, S. R. Thayer, ex-United States Minister to The Hague; Philip Rhinelander, Sylvester T. Everett, and women members of their families.

When the cavalcade at the head of the Viceroy's party clattered into the quiet street a secret was betrayed, as on the alert were William P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department; George B. Bagg, Chief Operative of the division in this city, and three other operatives, with several precinct and Central Office detectives. Chief Hazen admitted that he was acting under the orders of Gen. Ruger.

The Viceroy and all those who went to Gen. Grant's tomb entered Col Grant's house over a carpeted sidewalk and stoop. Earl Li's chair was not used, but he was aided in walking by Col. Grant and Ulysses S. Grant second.

Cordial Greetings Exchanged.

The greeting between Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who was looking extremely well, and the Viceroy was extremely cordial. Both appeared vastly happy, and Earl Li beamed, and his bearing was gallant and courtly, both to the mother of his host and the other women of the reception party. Gen. Grant's widow and the guest of honor had a long, reminiscent chat. It was followed by a general conversation, that was exceedingly pleasant, and the Viceroy unbent himself, and laid aside the dignity and reserve that are his chief traits in formal times.

He did a little in disposing of the lunch, and not only drank tea—one of the samovars was carried into the house—but sipped a glass of champagne, and his pipe bearer supplied him with his favorite luxury.

Made a Long Visit.

Although it was 5:15 o'clock when the Viceroy entered Col. Grant's house, it was nearly 6:30 when he left, an unusual stay for him. He bade Mrs. Grant, her daughter-in-law, and the others a cordial good-bye, and after he had been conducted to his carriage by Col. Grant and his brother, he shook Ulysses S. Grant second warmly by the hand and raised his hat to his mother, who was at the parlor window. Col. Grant accompanied the Viceroy to the Waldorf. Then the Ambassador went directly to his rooms, and it was announced that he would receive no one until he went on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock this morning. His evening meal was ready and he retired after eating.

On taking leave of Viceroy Li, Col. Grant went to the Union League Club to a private dinner, given by Gen. Horace Porter. Of the guests were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gov. Powell Clayton, Sylvester T. Everett, and John Russell Young.

Gifts Presented at Parting.

After Earl Li had left Col. Grant's house it was known that he had left some substantial remembrances to Mrs. Julia Dent Grant. He shyly gave, protesting the while that they were the merest trifles, four rolls of wonderful silks, a rare piece of chinaware, and some priceless tea. There were presents of stuffs and jade ornaments for Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, and for Ulysses S. Grant third, Mrs. Grant, Sr., gave the Viceroy a terrestrial globe on a large scale, which he appeared to be very proud of, and Col. Grant presented him with a portrait of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

DESERTED THEIR HOTEL.

The Viceroy's Suite Busy in Various Ways.

In the corridors of the Waldorf during the day little was seen of the members of the Viceroy's suite. Some of them visited Consul Sze, others went to Chinatown, and a few strolled about, smoked, and went into the café, and saw the operations of the Raines liquor law.

A guest of the hotel called the attention of a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the cosmopolitan aspect of the main corridor last evening, and to a remarkable group of well-known men, who stood talking as if unconscious of the gorgeously robed Chinaman, smartly groomed, and wide-awake Americans and daintily gowned and beautiful women about them. The men were Marcus A. Hanna, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Powell Clayton, Col. F. D. Grant, and Sylvester T. Everett.

Visitors in the morning to the Viceroy were Consul Sze and a delegation of the Chinese merchants bearing the surname of Lee, the Americanization of Li. All humbly claim kinship with the Earl. They were graciously received.

The luncheon for those who will be taken to West Point on the Dolphin to-day will be supplied by the Waldorf. Enough for seventy-five guests was ordered. Of the Viceroy's party will be the Ambassador, his son and adopted son, Interpreter Lo, E. B. Drew, Lien Fung, Drs. Mack and Irwin, and Yu Shei Mei, and four attendants and the carrying chair.

The Sixth Cavalry starts for Washington to-morrow to be ready to act as the Viceroy's escort on his arrival.

CROWDS IN CHINATOWN.

The Stores Open and Dealers Do a Good Business.

The effect of the decorations in Chinatown by daylight was very pretty yesterday. The sunlight upon the many-colored flags and banners and painted lanterns, and the large crowds of visitors dressed in their Sunday clothes gave the place an air of cheerfulness and life. The reports about the gayeties in Chinatown brought in a good many strangers from the country, and hundreds of them could be seen sauntering about, looking into the windows and invading the stores, where not a few of them were persuaded by the suave Chinese dealers into buying souvenirs of their visit. A few of the stores were closed, and these were said to be owned by Christian Chinamen, who "no work more on Sunday."

Very many laundrymen from all over the city and Brooklyn and Jersey City, who come in on Sundays to buy their stock of Chinese provisions for the week, and incidentally to play a game of fan-tan, also, wandered about the streets. They were more plainly dressed than the well-groomed business men of Chinatown.

Many of the visitors went to the Chinese theatre, in Doyers Street, near the Bowery. Some of the scenery was gorgeous. The orchestra, which remained on the stage all the time, pitched its music in a high key. There was no pounding on gongs, either loud or low, as the play was one in which only tender lovers figured, without either wild robbers or bad soldiers.

While the crowds were wandering up and down Mott Street in the afternoon, there was a sudden rush after a tall, well-dressed Chinaman, with a long queue, and a black silk cap. He walked on with a dignified air, not deigning to look right or left, although surrounded on all sides by white men, women, and children, and the women especially were very anxious to see what he carried in his arms. It proved to be a full-blooded Chinese baby, which was born in the Chinese colony, and of which he was the happy father.

"What a little darling that baby is!" exclaimed a matronly looking woman.

"He looks just like a young owl," remarked a young woman.

A Dinner by Consul Yu.

Li Hung Chang's son, Li Ding Fong; Consul Sze, and some of the members of the embassy were the guests of Yu, the Consul to Cuba, last night. Yu gave a dinner to seventeen, in the rooms on the top floor of Wing Woh Chung & Co.'s store, in Pell Street. The guests finished at 9:30 o'clock. The two Consuls and Li Ding Fong adjourned to Wing Woh Chung's store, and drank tea for several hours. As soon as they entered the store the curious crowds flocked in, and several policemen were called to clear them out. The two Consuls made short speeches to their countrymen, but would not give out a translation for the benefit of the Americans.

The Programme at West Point.

WEST POINT, Aug. 30.—Upon his arrival here to-morrow afternoon Li Hung Chang will be met at the landing by Col. Ernst and his military staff. The party will be conveyed in carriages to the parade grounds under the escort of the cavalry detachment, commanded by Capt. Parker. At 4 o'clock there will be a review of the battalion of cadets under the command of Col. Mills, after which there will be a reception for the Ambassador and his suite at the Superintendent's quarters.

KILLED IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

A Newspaper Train Crashes into a Freight with Fatal Results.

ORANGE, Mass., Aug. 30.—Engineer William Clements, aged about thirty-five years, was instantly killed shortly after 5 o'clock this morning in a collision on the Fitchburg Railroad, half a mile east of this place. George Fowler, the fireman, was fatally injured, and W. S. Sexton, a brakeman, received a bad cut on the head, and was unconscious for several hours.

A big passenger engine, twelve freight cars, loaded with merchandise, and one passenger coach were almost totally wrecked. The money loss is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

Special Freight No. 257, west-bound, passed Athol, carrying a safety

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE GOLD IMPORTING MOVEMENT WELL UNDER WAY.

Not Less than $14,000,000 Already Arranged For—Relief to the Treasury and the Money Market—Growing Confidence in the Political Situation—No Clearing House Certificates Yet—Stocks Higher, but Speculation Professional.

MONDAY—A. M.

The engagements of gold for import into this country during the past ten days amount probably to not less than $14,000,000, and about $2,000,000 of the amount has already arrived. Present indications are that at least as much more will come within the next thirty days. A considerable amount of the gold will go into the Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes, and the Treasury situation will thus be materially strengthened. This of itself will check the disposition to hoard gold which has been apparent for several weeks, and the releasing of the legal tenders will, with returning confidence, bring measurable relief to the money market. It is upon these conditions that a more hopeful feeling exists in the financial community.

Developments in the political situation have been favorable. Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance was published on Thursday, and so far as it dealt with financial matters was satisfactory. The Harrison meeting in this city in the latter part of the week brought together a splendid audience and advanced the cause of sound money. Mr. Bryan has at the same time held meetings in the western part of the State which have been largely attended by people some of whom are undoubtedly favorable to his cause, but by a majority who went through a natural curiosity to see and hear a Presidential candidate. The Hilton-Hughes failure was not unexpected and has had little or no influence on the situation. Money has been light, call loans advancing at one time to 15 per cent., but indications are that relief is not distant. The Loan Committee of the Clearing House has held daily sessions, but thus far has not been called upon to issue certificates. The bank statement on Saturday was more favorable than expected, and it is safe to say that it is the worst that will be made in several months to come.

Speculation has been largely professional and business has been at no time active. The short interest has been greatly reduced, and this operation was responsible for much of the strength. Late in the week, however, there was some commission-house buying for investors. Railway earnings on the whole were more satisfactory than had been expected, but rate cutting in the Northwest and in the South undoubtedly cut into the income of the companies concerned.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Aug. 31, '96.	Aug. 31, '95.
American Cotton Oil pf	62¾	41½	74¾	
American Spirits Mfg.	5¾	4½		
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	15¾		
*American Sugar Refineries	109⅝	103¾	111	
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	106	98	102	
American Tobacco	98	56	95	
Ann Arbor pf.	20	20	..	
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in pd.	11¾	10	15½	
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	17⅜	16	35½	
Baltimore & Ohio	15¾	12¾	65¾	
Bay State Gas	14¾	12	20⅝	
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20¾	19¾	..	
Canada Southern	44¾	41¾	57⅛	
Canadian Pacific	57¾	57¾	50⅝	
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	12¾	21⅜	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	69⅝	57¾	91	
Chicag., Gas	53⅝	50¾	63⅝	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅛	67⅝	77⅝	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	121	121	129¼	
Chicago & Northwestern	95	91⅞	106	
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	140¾	140¾	147½	
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	69¾	61¾	88¾	
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24	21⅝	49⅝	
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	73⅜	73⅜	97	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16⅞	16	39¼	
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	14⅞	13⅝	22	
Col. Gas	144⅞	138	143	
*Delaware & Hudson	116⅜	116	131	
Del., Lack. & Western	149¾	146½	162	
Denver & Rio Grande	10	10	16¾	
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	39	38	69¾	
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5	5	11	
Erie	12	12	..	
General Electric	24¾	22¾	37¾	
Illinois Steel Co.	41	33	73½	
Iowa Central	5¾	3½	11¾	
Laclede Gas	18½	18	21¾	
Lake Erie & Western	14¾	12½	26⅜	
Lake Erie & Western pf.	61¾	59	81	
Lake Shore	140⅛	139	151½	
Louisville & Nashville	41¾	37⅜	64⅝	
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	2	2	10¼	
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	5¾	4	26⅞	
Manhattan Con.	80¼	73½	114⅜	
*Metropolitan Traction	88	88	101	
Michigan Central	90	89	102⅜	
Minnesota Iron	47	43	65	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	21⅞	19⅝	38⅜	
Missouri Pacific	17⅜	16¾	34⅝	
*National Lead Co.	18½	17¾	36	
*National Lead Co. pf.	80	75	91¼	
New-Jersey Central	95	91¾	111⅞	
New-York Central	92½	90¼	103⅜	
New-York, Lack. & Western	108	108	14	
New-York, Sus. & West.	6¾	6¾	35	
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	15¼	10	..	
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	1⅜	1⅛	..	
North American	4⅞	3⅝	5⅝	
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. paid	19¾	9	..	
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. paid	17½	15¾	..	
Ontario & Western	12⅜	11⅞	18⅛	
Pacific Mail	18½	17	30¼	
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1½	1½	6⅜	
Peoria & Eastern	4½	4½	9¼	
Phil. & Read., 2d in. paid	8¾	5⅝	..	
P., C. C. & St. L.	12¾	12	20	
Pullman Palace Car Company	174	165	173½	
St. Louis Southwestern	3¼	2½	8	
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8¼	7½	19½	
St. Paul & Omaha	35	33¾	45	
Silver bullion certs.	67	65¾	67¾	
Sugar Refineries pf.	16¾	16¾	25¾	
Southern Railway	7¾	6¾	13⅞	
Southern Railway pf.	20¾	18½	42	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17⅝	16¼	39⅞	
Texas Pacific	5⅞	5	13½	
Union Pacific	6¾	4¾	..	
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	1⅜	1⅛	8	
United States Cordage	3⅜	3½	..	
United States Cordage pf.	6½	6½	..	
United States Cordage gtd.	13¾	13	..	
United States Express	35	35	42½	
*United States Leather	6⅞	6¼	17¼	
*United States Leather pf.	45¾	42⅝	86	
United States Rubber	16	15	41	
United States Rubber pf.	71	70	94⅝	
Wabash	5¾	5	9¾	
Wabash pf.	13⅛	12	25⅜	
*Western Union Beef	8¾	5¾	9⅛	
Western Union Telegraph	77¼	73½	95	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¾	15¾	16¾	
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	23½	22½	51⅝	

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was unsettled. Call loans were made at 3@15 per cent., the average for the week being about 6 per cent. Time money was in good demand at 6 per cent. and commission.

Commercial paper showed signs of better demand. Choice bills receivable were quoted at 9 per cent., but only small amounts were placed.

The Bank of England lost £1,102,903 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.94, became 58.64. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 9,600,000f in gold and gained 1,750,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak, under a liberal supply of loan and commercial bills. The posted rates for sterling were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.81¾@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.15 discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid, 75c discount asked.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¾@53¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $22,858,860, and the exports for the same period $50,629,748. The net exports, therefore, have been $28,260,888. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $38,712,622, in 1894 $71,000,078, and in 1893 $17,070,868.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $436,450. The banks now hold $8,836,200 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,143,300, an increase in specie of $340,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,576,500, a decrease in deposits of $6,403,300, and an increase in circulation of $689,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Aug. 29, '96.	Aug. 22, '96.	Aug. 31, '95.
Loans	$455,790,700	$458,933,600	$518,259,800
Specie	87,345,700	86,796,600	65,304,200
Legal tender	74,474,200	77,050,700	117,518,200
Net deposits	451,934,800	458,298,800	574,920,900
Circulation	17,055,500	16,365,800	13,355,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 29, '96.	Aug. 22, '96.	Aug. 31, '95.
Specie	$87,345,700	$86,796,600	$65,304,200
Legal tender	74,474,200	77,050,700	117,518,200
Total reserve	$161,819,900	$163,847,300	$182,822,400
Reserve required agt. deposits	112,983,700	114,574,650	143,732,475
Excess reserve over legal requirements	$8,836,200	$9,272,650	$39,149,925

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$8,836,200	1891	$12,767,825
1895	39,149,925	1890	*536,675
1894	65,836,825	1889	4,790,775
1893	*1,347,325	1888	16,766,625
1892	9,887,875	1887	5,212,625

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf., 1¾; Manhattan, 4⅜; Am. Sug. Refs., 1⅝; N. J. Central, 2½; Am. Tobacco Co., 1⅜; N. Y., Sus. & W. pf., 1¾; Chicago Gas, 1⅝; N. Pac., 2d in. paid, 1; Chi. & Northwest., 2; N. P. pf., 2d in. pd., 1¾; Chi. Bur. & Q., 1½; P. & R., 2d in. pd., 1½; C., C., C. & St. L., 1¼; St. L. Southwest. pf., 1¼; C., M. & St. Paul, 1½; Southern pf., 1¼; Chi., R. I. & Pac., 1; U. S. Rubber pf., 1¼; Del., Lack. & West., 2¾; Western Union, 1¼; Louis. & Nash., 1⅞; Wheeling & L. E. pf., 2.

DECLINED.

Balt. & Ohio, 1¾; Lake Shore, ⅛; Bay State Gas, 2¾; Met. Traction, 2½; N. Y. & N. J. pf., 2½; Minn. Iron, 1¾; Del. & Hudson, 1¾; P., C., C. & St. L., 1¼; Ill. Steel Co., ⅛.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. gen., 2; A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, 1⅜; C., I. V. & T. 5s, 1; Equit. Gas Chi. 1st, 2; Erie prior lien, 2; Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, 1½; Mob. & Ohio gen., 2; Morris & Essex 1st, 4; Nor. Pac. cn., 1; Nor. Pac. 4s, 1; Nor. Pac. 2d in., 1; Read. 1st pf. inc., 2¼; Read. 2d pf. inc., 2½; Read. 3d pf. inc., 1; St. J. & G. I. 1st, 1; So. Pac. 1st, 1; So. Pac. 4s, 1⅛; Union Elevated 1st, 2; U. P. 1st, 1896, 2; U. S. Leather 6s, 2.

DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s, 1; Can. Southern 1st, 1; Ches. & Ohio 4½s, 1⅞; C., M. & St. P. 5s, 1; Chi. & Erie general lien, 1; Kan. & Texas 2d, 1¼; Laclede Gas 1st, 2; Lake Shore 1st cn., 1; Louis. & N. unif. 4s, 1½; L., N. A. & C. gen., 6½; Manhattan cn. 4s, 2; Met. Elev. 2d, 1⅜; M., K. & E. 1st, 1; N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s, 1; N. Y. Sus. & W. 5s, 2½; Nor. Pac. 1st, 2; Ohio South. 1st, 1; Peo. & East. 1st, 1; Rock Island 5s, cp., 1⅜; St. P. & Omaha cn., 2; U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r., 4; Wabash 2d, 2½.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Aug. 29	$416,580,211		
Balances for week ending Aug. 29	27,413,475		
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 22	441,280,490		
Balances for week ending Aug. 22	27,429,257		
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 15	407,665,384		
Balances for week ending Aug. 15	29,172,898		
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 8	502,877,383		
Balances for week ending Aug. 8	32,593,038		
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 1	444,781,119		
Balances for week ending Aug. 1	28,989,949		
Exchanges for week ending July 25	515,989,052		
Balances for week ending July 25	33,755,364		

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 27, 1896	£26,372,048	.....
Aug. 29, 1895	41,238,852	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 27, 1896	92,728,640	50,215,122
Aug. 29, 1895	82,175,640	59,423,987

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 27, 1896	30,549,334	15,424,638
Aug. 29, 1895	36,333,930	14,840,620

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 27, 1896	28,552,000	12,864,000
Aug. 29, 1895	21,354,000	13,217,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 27, 1896	8,456,000	10,710,000
Aug. 29, 1895	8,004,000	12,020,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 27, 1896	2,634,000	6,888,000
Aug. 29, 1895	4,285,000	6,948,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 27, 1896	2,684,667	1,342,333
Aug. 29, 1895	2,800,000	1,400,000
Total last week	£202,276,508	£97,444,121
Week ended Aug. 20	203,360,033	97,189,707
Corresponding week last year	193,708,548	99,732,000

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,651,044
Corresponding week 1895	9,404,112
Since Jan. 1, 1896	303,261,174
Corresponding period 1895	360,766,748

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,296,299
Corresponding week 1895	6,783,623
Since Jan. 1, 1896	248,384,269
Corresponding period 1895	220,961,879

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$2,373,471
Corresponding week 1895	192,161
Since Jan. 1, 1896	23,066,649
Corresponding period 1895	24,207,891

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,093,900
Corresponding week 1895	5,622,699
Since Jan. 1, 1896	58,691,178
Corresponding period 1895	77,770,646

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Flawless in Material and Design.

Below Factory Prices Now.

SERVICES IN THE OPEN AIR.

Large Crowd of Curious People Attends Harry Hill's Funeral.

CORONA, L. I., Aug. 30.—Funeral services were held here this afternoon over the body of Harry Hill, at the hotel and residence of his son on Jackson Avenue. There was a crowd of about 500 persons about the house while the services were in progress, but most of them were residents of this place and had congregated out of idle curiosity rather than out of respect for the memory of the dead man.

It was at first intended to hold the services in the room over the barroom of the hotel, but when the crowd was seen the two sons of the dead man concluded that the place would not be large enough to accommodate the throng. Somebody suggested that the casket be placed on the lawn adjoining the house, and the idea was carried out. Undertaker Skelton of Newtown, with his assistants, carried the casket into the open air, where it was surrounded by the crowd of people.

Thirty-four members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., were in attendance in full regalia and conducted the services. Worshipful Master Joseph Tenny made a few preliminary remarks and then Senior Warden Lacherty preached the sermon. His remarks were very general in character, and but little was said of the dead man's past. After the services the hearse, followed by twenty carriages, proceeded to Cedar Grove Cemetery, about a mile from here, where the burial took place. The Masons proceeded to the grave on foot, acting as an escort to the body.

When Harry Hill was proprietor of the widely known establishment at the corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, New-York, and was in the zenith of his glory, he had among his friends some of the most prominent politicians and other public characters in New-York. It was a noticeable fact that there was none of them present at the funeral to-day. As is generally known, Hill died almost in poverty. It is said by some that he did not leave enough money to pay his funeral expenses, but his life was insured for a small amount.

Some of the New-Yorkers who attended the funeral were Simon Flaherty, John Delaney, Andrew Drum, M. B. Snedeker, Ernest Fisher, "Dr." Maplethorpe, James Campbell, Edward Slavin, Joseph Bowler, J. J. McGuire, George Bennett, Harry Albert, William Cunningham, James Cooper, ex-Sheriff Farman of Newtown, and ex-Capt. William Allen of Flushing.

The Masons placed over the grave a floral piece five feet in height, and there were several smaller pieces, sent by friends, but they bore no cards.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company and Subordinate Companies,

Under Plan and Agreement Dated May 1, 1893, as Subsequently Modified.

23 Wall Street,

NEW-YORK, August 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of Common Stock of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Company, or of stock—either First Preferred, Second Preferred, or Common—of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, under said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all assessments so called, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of every such assessment, will upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock.

All rights of any such holder on account of any payment heretofore made in respect of any such assessment will (unless payment be made as above provided before September 15, 1896,) be sold by the undersigned at private sale, and without further notice. Any surplus proceeds, after satisfying all assessments in full, together with a penalty equal to twenty per cent. of such assessments, and a fair allowance for all charges and expenses incurred, will, on surrender of the reorganization certificate for the deposit so sold, be paid to the holder of such certificate, who shall have no other right thereunder or in respect of such deposit or prior payment.

Payments hereunder may be made to the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York.

C. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Reorganization Committee.

Reorganization of Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.

23 Wall Street, New-York,

August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may be then be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **SEPTEMBER 4, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 29.—The local stock market continues dull and featureless. Prices generally are a trifle lower than last week. No sales of note have taken place, and there seems to be a decided disposition on the part of those who have funds for investment to wait for still lower prices. The local money market continues in about the same condition. Rates for commercial paper rule from 7 per cent. upward, with little doing. Call loans between banks are quoted at 4 per cent. and on cotton loans at 8 per cent.

Messrs. Miller, Vaughan & Co., Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	44½		National Ex.	100½	
Atlantic	36		Nat. N. Am.	42	
Blackstone C.	42		Nat. Com.	89	42½
City	61		Old	106½	112
Commercial	40	46¾	Providence	750	
Eagle	52	55	Phenix	70	75
Fifth	45		Rhode I.		23½
First	110		Roger Wms.	60	
Fourth		120	Second		128
Globe	53		Third		80
High St.	60		Traders	45	47
Man'f'rs		142½	Westm'st'r	59	64
Mechanics'	40¾		Weybosset		43½
Merchants'	61	64			

PAWTUCKET.

First	155½		Slater	158	
Pacific	67				

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	104	Un. Tst. Co.	50	

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H. deb bonds		130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	160	170
			Prov. & Wor.	249	

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	200		Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.		97
Am. Supply	70		Paw. Hair-Cloth		45
Arm. & Sims	75		R. I. Perkins		40
Gorham Mfg. pf.	113		R. I. Perkins H. S.		80
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	100	106	R. I. Perkins H. S. pf.		80
Nich'ls'n File	53				

INSURANCE.

Equitable		52½	Prov. Wash.		52
Merchants'	49	51			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Elec.	78	80¼	R. I. Elec. Protec.		122
Prov. Gas	82	83			
Pawtkt. Gas	82	82	Woon. Elec.		110
Prov. Tel.		81			

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & S. S. S.	150		R. I. Safe D.	70	

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—One of the features of this market during the past month has been the entire absence of pressure to sell, and the firmness of the list compared with outside markets. This week, however, some attempt was made to liquidate, and it was followed by rather sharp declines. Union Switch and Signal was offered down to 16, against 20 the last sale, and Westinghouse Air Brake was offered at 100, although the nominal asking price has heretofore ranged between 165 and 170. The only change in traction stocks was an advance of $1 a share in Pittsburg and Birmingham. Only one month remains until the final closing up of the financial end of the Consolidated Traction deal. No intimation has yet reached holders of the Drexel & Co. receipts, representing the underlying companies, as to whether these receipts will be redeemed in cash or Consolidated Traction stock on Oct. 1, and no movement in this important group of securities will occur until this part of the transaction is concluded. The company is now engaged in reconstructing the combined system from cable to electric, about 4,000 men being employed in the work. There has been practically nothing doing in bonds or investment shares. Money is firm at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pittsburg & Birmingham	14½	15½
Consolidated Traction Company		7⅜
Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester		39
Union Switch & Signal Co. com		17
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	150	160

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¼ per cent., and for thirty-day bills one-half of 1 per cent. Since the withdrawal of gold for shipment began $2,750,000 of European gold has gone to New-York. More shipments are possible, but, as the balance of trade inordinately favors the United States, small remittances of money prove sufficient. Silver was dull, American operators selling and India refusing to buy. The stock market was dull and consols fell ⅜. American railroad securities have been owing to the more hopeful outlook in the political field and large bear closings. Denver and Rio Grande preferred rose 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred and Northern Pacific, each 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Denver and Rio Grande, each ¾; Central Pacific, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ½, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each ¼. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern declined 1.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

1—Ellitz vs. Ellitz. 2—Sypher vs. Jones. 3—Bodine vs. Brown. 4—Bangs vs. National Macaroni Company. 5—Dannemann vs. Anderson. 6—Bullwinkel vs. Crawford. 7—Gass vs. Rapp. 8—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 9—Schaltz vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 10—Kleber vs. Legion of Justice. 11—Greco vs. Palladino. 12—Barth vs. Beerlein. 13—Baker vs. Georgi. 14—Minor vs. Hartwell. 15—Sickels vs. Canary. 16—Hancock National Bank vs. White. 17—Saalfield vs. Saalfield. 18—People, &c., vs. Curren. 19—New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Barrett. 20—Leddy vs. Greenwich Bank for Savings. 21—Bedwell vs. Clark. 22—People, &c., vs. Wilson. 23—Rogan vs. Mayor, &c. 24—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Myers. 25—Duncan vs. New-York Westchester Water Company. 26—Coleman vs. Hart. 27—Pommerantz vs. Pommerantz. 28—Lawrence vs. Metropolitan Bicycling Company. 29—Matter of Sheet Metal Works. 30—People vs. Breslin. 31—The National Broadway Bank of New-York vs. Dominici. 32—Cullman vs. Moore. 33—Reiner vs. Wuersten. 34—Annus vs. Theiss. 35—Davis vs. Davis. 36—German American Real Estate Title, &c., Company vs. Carlin. 37—Porter vs. Porter. 38—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 39—Bonn vs. Bohn. 40—Randle vs. Eno. 41—Bergame vs. Brennan. 42—Minzesheimer vs. Burns. 43—Mergulies vs. Darmstein. 44—Helber vs. Heiber. 45—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Powers. 46—Boyd vs. Macdonald, (two motions.) 47—Pfenning vs. Pfenning. 48—Haygood vs. Kassab. 49—Murray vs. Zimmerman. 50—Lazarus vs. Barnes. 51—Hutkoff vs. Cohen. 52—People, &c., Keater vs. Mass. 53—Orr vs. Fitch. 54—Fellen vs. Low. 55—Matter of The Young Perfumery Company. 56—Baldwin vs. Baldwin. 57—Burchard vs. Burchard. 58—Becker vs. Becker. 59—Matter of Schweiser. 60—Livingston vs. Audefred. 61—Matter of Suburban Street. 62—People, &c., vs. McElduff.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—Ferdinand Lascar, David K. Schuster, Aaron Furth, Katharyn M. J. Rice, Josephine A. Sipkin, Sarah Loeb, Gottlieb Amvarter, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—No calendar until Sept. 14.

SALE OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 362 feet east of Second Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,040.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New-York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Philip Farrelly	$80.50
L. Kalisk; & Son	55.00
H. McAleenan	190.31
Geo. Ripley	165.99

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1896.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

au31-1aw6wM

American Bank Note Stock
WANTED BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSU

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:25|Sun sets...6:35|Moon rises..10:34 P. M.

HIGH WATER AUG. 31.

dy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
:25 A. M.	12:14 A. M.	2:03 A. M.
.. P. M.	12:43 P. M.	2:37 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 31.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Aug. 26
City of Washington	Havana	Aug. 27
Finance	Colon	Aug. 24
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Saale	Bremen	Aug. 22
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 27
Spine	London	Aug. 14
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 21
Tauric	Liverpool	Aug. 21

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 25
Bilela	St. Lucia	Aug. 25
Friesland	Antwerp	Aug. 22
J. W. Taylor	St. Lucia	Aug. 22
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 29

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Aachen	Bremen	Aug. 21
Bel Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 29
Havel	Bremen	Aug. 27
Seguranca	Havana	Aug. 26
Titowina	Hamburg	Aug. 19
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 26

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

America	London	Aug. 23
Island	Christiansand	Aug. 21
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 20
Llandaff City	Swansea	Aug. 20
Patria	Gibraltar	Aug. 20

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Hankow	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Advance	Aug. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept. 1	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Aurania	Sept. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saxonia	Sept. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Sept. 2	La Guayra	1 First St.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rotterdam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	32 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	1 Bowling Gr.
Portugese	Sept. 5	Havre	2 Bowling Gr.
Stade	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Pernambuco	201 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'thampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Arecibo	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	17 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Aug. 30.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Lebeouf, Havre Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 11:42 P. M. 29th.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Avonmouth Aug. 19, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Aug. 16, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:28 P. M.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, Leith Aug. 12, via Dundee 16th, with mdse and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Cussens, Antwerp Aug. 14, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam Aug. 14, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

Ship Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Fowey 87 ds, with china clay to James Brand—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Olympia, (of New-Bedford,) Gibbs, Junin 87 ds, with nitrate of soda to Brown, Beech & Co.—vessel to W. S. Besse.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Panama, for Havana; Sicilian, for Savannah. Ship Indiana, for Yokohama for orders.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from Genoa for New-York, arr. at Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New-York for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—PARTIES CAN NOW MAKE ARRANGEMENTS for Fall board; second floor; private bath; suites and single rooms, without board; references. 14 West 33d St.

60 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, hallroom connecting; excellent table; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

62 WEST 46th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board, if desired; small family; appointments first class.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

Corner Nostrand Av. and Prospect Place; parties looking for nice, permanent home are invited to call; large grounds, tennis, hammocks, swings, croquet; table and service excellent; parlor floor dining room; reading and smoking room; twenty minutes to Manhattan, Bath, and Brighton Beach; near Park; also handsome second floor, for family, furnished or unfurnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30 WEST 35th.—Handsomely furnished sitting room and bedroom for gentleman; or three rooms for two gentlemen.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table if desired; references.

46th ST., 217 WEST. Near Broadway.—Large and small rooms; all improvements.

A.—MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished suites of two rooms and bath to bachelors; breakfast optional; references.

EXCURSIONS.

LABOR DAY,

Cook's Tours to Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the Lakes, etc., INCLUDING HOTEL EXPENSES.

Three-day Trip to Niagara Falls, leaving September 5 ..... 14.50

Five-day Trip to St. Lawrence, Montreal, etc., leaving September 4... 30.00

PARTICULARS FROM

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excur... by PALACE IRON D... "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton... New-York, Desbr... New-York, West... Returning, due in... MORNING and AFT... CERTS.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip, 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 10:10, 11:03 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:30, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 3:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent fall of rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy," Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Pier, 9, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Saturdays, 9, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:00 P. M. East 92d St., 9:35, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave 125th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 5 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 92d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. For 125th St. (Port Morris), 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 6:30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS

Includes Admission to all Attractions.

Shortest Route to Coney Island. Brighton Beach Railroad Extension AND Kings Co. Elevated Railway.

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Change at Sheepshead Bay for Manhattan Beach.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 8 AM, (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis,* via Southampton, at 9 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Nauru,* (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans, at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other ports of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Delaware; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Inagua and Haiti, per steamship Schleswig; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Nasmyth, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Nasmyth";) at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Aiene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Camana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Bruemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

†Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit; ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Sept. 5, 9 A. M.

LA NORMANDIE, Delondie...Sat., Sept. 12, 5 A.M.

Parlor-rest and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon

No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

1. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward. Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

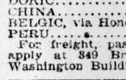
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM

Regular steamers. Genoa—First Cabin, $80. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G. N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Normannia, Sep. 3, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Se 17, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM | Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM

1. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 19
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23
PARIS.....Sept. 16 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, Sept. 2, noon | Kensington, Sep. 16, noon
Friesland, Sept. 9, noon | Westernland, Sep. 23, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Sept. 5, noon | Lucania, Sept. 12, 5 AM
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Sept. 26, noon
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 PM | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.

From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.

FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.

Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.30.

Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Round the World Tours.

The next Party sails from Vancouver, Sept. 14, visiting Japan, China, India, Egypt, Southern Europe, &c. Six months' tour. Following departures Oct. 8 and 17.

Programmes and particulars from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 B'way, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Sept. 1
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Sept. 4
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 8

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla Cent. & Pen. Fast Fr. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 22d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connections on the Kingston Point Dock with trains for Catskill Mountain points and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska; at Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. resorts. The usual connections at Po'keepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains. Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New-York Transfer Co.'s offices, and other principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, THE NORTH and EAST. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE for Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R., daily, at 6 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R. foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted). Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

SARATOGA EXCURSION $4.50.

(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; Troy, $2.50; EXCURSION.) TROY BOATS, City of Troy or Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturdays, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day a. 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting with E. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets: 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, (except Red Bank) 4:30, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, *9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Trains leave foot Liberty Street: 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, *2:30, 4:00, *4:30, (Red Bank only,) *4:45, 5:30, *6:15, 8:00 P. M., (Saturdays only to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.) Sundays, *9:15 A. M., 1:36, 4:00 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express train.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.

7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for the Auburn Road. Sundays only Gloversville.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points in New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 418 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company. GEORGE H. DANIELS, JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:00 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car, New-York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car to Syracuse.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.

B.—11:15 A. M. Stopping at all stations except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M., Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A B C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City P. R. R. Station: A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

RISKED LIFE TO ESCAPE

DARING OF THE YOUNG QUEENS COUNTY JAIL PRISONERS.

Tied Their Blankets Together and Slid Eighty Feet to the Ground from the Top Story of the Building—A Fifth, Who Did Not Dare to Make the Attempt, Tells How the Plans Were Made and Carried Out—Have Not Been Caught.

The four boys, ranging in age from fifteen to eighteen years, who escaped from the Queens County Jail Saturday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, adopted a plan to secure their freedom which the majority of their superiors both in age and strength would have shrunk from even to save their lives. There was another boy in the party, but he lacked the courage of his companions and remained behind.

The four who escaped were awaiting trial on different charges. They were John Hall, eighteen years old, and Charles Ward, colored, fifteen years old, charged with stealing a horse at Roslyn on Aug. 17; Clarence Jones, fifteen years old, charged with robbing a jewelry store at Astoria on Aug. 26, and Albert Hicks, charged with stealing a sailboat at College Point on Aug. 29. Jacob Rosenthal, sixteen years old, the one who remained behind, is charged with being implicated with Jones in the Astoria burglary.

The five boys occupied two large rooms on the top floor of the jail building. The rooms open into a small corridor to give the occupants access to the bathroom, and are not kept locked because there is a heavy iron door leading into the main corridor which was supposed to be sufficient to guard against all attempts to escape. There is one window in the larger or front room which faces on Annibal Street, and it was through this that the young prisoners made their escape. There is a space of about eight inches between the bars, and the four boys managed to force through this space. Just below the window there is a projection for the water gutters, and this is about eighty feet from the ground. The descent to the yard was made by a rope of blankets knotted together.

The boys were assigned to these apartments on the top floor because, under the law, they could not be placed in a corridor with the older and, perhaps, hardened criminals. Neither Sheriff Doht nor Keeper John J. Leonard ever dreamed that they would have the courage to attempt to escape by the window. The way in which the escape was carried out showed that it had been deliberately planned and every precaution taken to avert suspicion.

Peter Adams, a "runner" in the jail, was the one who last saw the missing boys, and he also made the discovery of the delivery. Adams says about 8 o'clock one of the boys called for water and he carried up a bucket of ice water. When he went up to the room, he says the boys were all lying under their blankets in their accustomed places, and he paid no particular attention to them. Had he made a careful examination, he might have found that several of the blankets were carefully knotted together, for Rosenthal says this part of the work was begun about 7 o'clock. He said that Jones planned the escape, and was the ringleader. Hicks had been an inmate of the House of Refuge and had also had considerable experience on sailboats, and had become an adept in tying sailor's knots. He was the one who knotted the blankets together, and even Sheriff Doht could not help admiring the neatness with which the work was done.

Each prisoner is allowed four blankets, and there were enough of them for the purpose to which they were put, and to spare. After Adams gave the boys the water he went down stairs, where he was shaved by one of the prisoners, and about forty minutes later returned to the top floor, where he occupied a room opposite those in which the boys slept. He looked into the rooms to see that the boys were all right, but only Rosenthal was to be seen. A glance at the window told the rest of the story. Keeper Leonard, who was in the office on the ground floor, was at once notified and a search was made, but no trace of the missing boys could be found.

The rope was securely fastened to an iron brace outside the window. Rosenthal says the boys had been planning the escape since Thursday. Jones made the proposition and the other three readily assented. Jones, being the leader, was the first to make the attempt, and he was soon safely on the ground. Hall, Ward, and Hicks followed in the order named. Once in the yard the boys had little trouble in scaling the wooden fence, which is twelve feet high, and has above it three lines of barbed wire, a foot apart.

Rosenthal says he took no part in the preparations for escape, although the others urged him to go with them. He said they coaxed him to join them near the railroad tracks and said they would wait for him a half hour, but he refused to accompany them. They told him they intended to "jump freights" and get out of town. They wore ordinary clothing, and for this reason they will be able to escape detection when once out of Long Island City.

None of the prisoners had been recaptured last evening, although Sheriff Doht had telegraphed a description in every direction and had used every means at hand to apprehend them. Naturally, he is considerably exercised over the affair, but those who examined the rooms and saw how the escape was made do not attach any blame either to the Sheriff or Keeper Leonard.

CHILD SAVED FROM BURNING.

Horse Car Conductor and Driver Rescue Willie Kirby.

Willie, the three-year-old child of James Kirby, of 34 Beach Street, was rescued from a horrible death yesterday afternoon in front of his home, by James Sullivan and John McCurdy, driver and conductor, respectively, of Car 18 of the Canal Street line. About 3:30 o'clock they were passing the house in their car, when they saw the little boy, with his skirts ablaze, rush out on the sidewalk, from the basement stairway.

Sullivan quickly set his brake, and dropping the reins, rushed to the child's aid, and was tearing off his dresses, when McCurdy took off his coat, and, wrapping it about the little one, smothered the flames. The child's piteous cries attracted a large crowd, but no one seemed to know what to do, until William Schultz, who lives near by, carried the boy to the Hudson Street Hospital. The little one's clothing was almost consumed, and he was badly burned about the legs, arms, face, and body.

Surgeon Brown said last night that the child might recover. The boy had been playing with matches, but no one in the house could tell where he got them.

Bicycle Rider's Badge Lost.

J. C. Knowles, the head instructor of cycling at the Metropolitan Bicycle Riding Academy, lost a badge Saturday which he valued highly. He claims to have ridden 6,000 miles in sixty consecutive days, between the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen, on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Patchogue, L. I., in 1894. The badge was awarded to him by the club. The owner offers a suitable reward for the return of the trophy.

HAPPY ENDING OF A ROMANCE.

Wedding of Richard Dorney and Miss Katherine Kelly.

Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre, and Miss Katherine Kelly were married in the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The pews of the middle aisle of the church were filled with professional people when the bridal procession marched to the altar, where the Rev. Francis P. Moore performed the ceremony. The best man was Capt. Harry M. Kaiser of Buffalo, and the maid of honor was Miss Corinna Kenny.

The bride was dressed in white chiffon, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her attendant carried bride's roses. After the ceremony, which was concluded before 6 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Dorney were driven to the Hotel Martin, where a wedding dinner to sixty-one of their friends was served in the parlor of the hotel.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scallen, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Docharty, James Heffernan, John Turner, George Duncan, Benjamin A. Griquel, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Doyle, Theodore H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hathorn, Harry Kaiser, Dr. James Scott, William Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lewis, Henry E. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Rodman, George Cratt, George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Clark, Frank McGoldrick, Howard Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Kelly, the Rev. Francis P. Moore, Dr. F. Clarke, Dr. E. Whittemore, Dr. E. C. Joyce, Dr. W. O. Gorman, Dr. George Chandler, Dr. Mitchell, the Rev. J. Morris, Dr. E. Fink, Miss Kenny, Mrs. Brown, Miss McManus, Miss Hollywood, Miss Casey, Miss Alice McGoldrick, Miss Julia Dowd, Miss G. Reynolds, Miss M. Reynolds, Miss Hogan, Miss Byre, Miss Maskell, Miss O'Connor, Miss Sanborn, Miss E. Miller, Miss E. Farrell, Miss Healy, Miss A. Stanton, Miss Bardon, Mrs. Porter, and Miss Hanley.

Daly's Theatre orchestra furnished the music during the dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Dorney left for Boston by a midnight train. Mrs. Dorney is the daughter of a wealthy contractor in Ireland. She came to the United States a few years ago, and entered hospital work at Boston. She afterward became one of the nurses at St. Vincent Hospital, in this city, and Mr. Dorney met her while she was attending his stepdaughter, whose death occurred recently. Augustin Daly was among those present at the church.

TO WELCOME DR. GALLAGHER.

Irish Societies Arranging to Receive the Political Prisoner.

The Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 315 West Forty-second Street, and acted on a report submitted by a special committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the Amnesty Association on the proper method of welcoming Dr. Gallagher to New-York. The conference was held last Saturday night at the Hotel Metropole.

It was decided that the following gentlemen should act as a Committee on Arrangements: From the Fund Association—Gen. James R. O'Beirne, P. F. Trainor, Stephen McFarland, Michael Kennedy, Capt. E. O'Meagher Condon, John J. Joyce, and Bernard McFarland; from the Amnesty Association—P. J. McNulty, Capt. E. T. McCrystal, Daniel V. Clancy, Maurice Allen, P. J. Burns, William Lyman, and John E. Sullivan. Gen. O'Beirne will be Chairman of the joint committee, and Capt. McCrystal Secretary. Five additional committeemen will be appointed from each society. There will be sub-committees, as follows: On Steamers—Gen. O'Beirne, D. V. Clancy, S. McFarland, and P. J. Byrne; Hotels—Capt. McCrystal, Gen. O'Beirne, and P. F. Trainor; Press—D. V. Clancy and John J. Joyce.

The full committee of twenty-four will meet in Parlor D, Hotel Metropole, to-morrow evening, and complete arrangements for the reception of Dr. Gallagher, who is expected to arrive on the American liner St. Paul next Friday.

SOME DESERT THEIR PASTOR.

Objection Made to Dr. Aston's Living in the Church.

Because of trouble in the Windsor Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, the Trustees determined to close the church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Aston, refused to have the church closed, and it has been open all Summer. He preached yesterday, but there were only about thirty persons present at the services, as those who side with the Trustees had gone to the Lenox Road Methodist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Aston became pastor of the church last April. His salary was to be $1,500 a year. He boarded with a family named Hamma until last week, when the family closed the house for the Summer, and since then the pastor has been living in the church, and has made his headquarters in the organ loft. This was very unpleasing to those of the congregation, who have now deserted.

He said yesterday that he intended to hold the fort as long as he held the commission granted him by the conference. He is preparing a sermon which he intends to preach in a few weeks, the title of which will be "The Minister in the Organ Loft." He declined to speak of his troubles yesterday. His wife, who had also boarded with the same family, has not been seen since the family left.

DADY IN GOOD STANDING.

Elected a Member of the Republican State Committee.

Michael J. Dady, who left the Republican Party several years ago and joined the Democrats, and who only last year returned to the Republican ranks, is now one of the leaders in that party, and on Saturday night was selected as a member of the Republican State Committee from the Third District.

Mr. Dady has made considerable money in the contracting business. While John Y. McKane was running things at Coney Island Dady was his favorite contractor and secured many of the paying jobs at that place. He had an office with McKane at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

He expects to secure the Republican nomination for the Assembly from the First District of Brooklyn. He is also anxious to become a Colonel on the staff of the next Governor if a Republican be elected.

St. Cecelia's Institute Dedicated.

St. Cecelia's Institute, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue, the parochial school of St. Cecelia's parish, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate exercises. His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, officiated, and, accompanied by a crucifer, a thurifer, and a train of acolytes, passed through the entire building, sprinkling each room with holy water and blessing it. In the lower hall, the ceremony was concluded with an address by Vicar General, the Rev. Reverend Mgr. Mooney, on Catholic education, and the benediction by the Archbishop. St. Cecelia's Institute is connected with the Parish Club on One Hundred and Fifth Street. It will open Sept. 7, under the direction of the Rev. Bernard Duffy, rector of St. Cecelia's Church, at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The Sisters of Mercy will be in charge. Among the clergy present were the Rev. M. J. Phelan, the Rev. C. R. O'Reilly, the Rev. J. B. Aylward, the Rev. Benjamin Duffy, and the Rev. Father Wallace.

Death Due to Natural Causes.

The funeral of Mrs. Clara Eisenstein of 24 Cannon Street, which was delayed Saturday at the instance of Capt. Titus of the Delancey Street Police Station on the information of relatives that the woman had been assaulted, was held yesterday. An autopsy by a Coroner's physician showed that death was due to natural causes.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN

A COLORED BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT AND SHOT.

John Bradley, Alias "Chinee" Bradley, a Well-Known Thief, Forced an Entrance into a Chinese Laundry on Third Avenue, but Found No Booty—The Alarm Was Given and a Struggle Followed with Citizens and the Patrolman.

John Bradley, alias "Chinee" Bradley, a well-known negro thief, about twenty-five years of age, was shot and killed by a policeman yesterday afternoon while trying to rob the laundry of Sam Lee, at 388 Third Avenue. Patrolman William J. Miller of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station shot the negro while resisting arrest, the bullet entering the thief's right eye.

Bradley had no money in his clothing, but had seven pawn tickets for watches and other articles.

Policeman Miller was standing at Thirty-second Street and Third Avenue about 5 o'clock, when a man named John Walker of 329 East Twenty-ninth Street ran up to him and said, excitedly, that a negro was attempting to rob the Chinese laundry at 388 Third Avenue. Miller jumped aboard a swiftly moving up-town cable car and speedily reached the laundry, which is near Twenty-eighth Street. He was about to try to enter the laundry door when Frank Noble of 60 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street told him that the negro was trying to escape by the upper floor.

Policeman Miller ran to the door, found it open, and bounded up the dozen steps. At the top he nearly ran into the colored man, who was running along the narrow hallway. The policeman without any hesitation seized the negro by the throat. The burglar tried to evade the grasp, but did not succeed. With his eyes fairly bulging from his head, he grappled with Miller. Failing to shake the officer off, he reached his hand around toward his hip pocket. Miller thrust him against the wall, and, raising his revolver, which he had taken from his pocket while coming up the stairs, brought it on a level with the negro's right eye.

"Don't resist, or I'll shoot," said Miller, who was terribly in earnest. The negro tried once more to shake off the policeman, and, failing again, put his hand to his hip. Miller says he didn't mean to shoot to kill, but he shot at him and the bullet entered exactly in the colored man's right eye, and passed through to the brain. In an instant he was dead. He sank into the policeman's arms.

Wacker and Noble had been at the foot of the stairs watching the struggle, and Miller told them to summon an ambulance. Policeman McEntee sent to Bellevue Hospital for one, and when it arrived Dr. Slade, the accompanying surgeon, pronounced the negro dead.

In the colored man's hip pocket, which he had tried to reach when struggling with the policeman, was found a drill or chisel. It is about six inches long.

What the negro wanted or expected to get in a Chinese laundry is puzzling the police. On the first floor of the house, above the laundry, is a restaurant, which at the hour he entered the laundry was filled with diners. He got into the house by the stairs and hallway, in which he was afterword killed, and thence made his way to the small yard in the rear.

Bradley went to the rear part of the laundry, and found that to get in he would have to pry a heavy wire door off a window. This he tried to do with his small "jimmy," but, meeting with no success, he looked around and spied a large crowbar, nearly three feet long and an inch thick, lying on the ground not far from him. He picked it up coolly, and again went to work. This time he succeeded in getting the caging off the window, and, without even looking around to see if he was watched, he climbed through the opening, and so into the laundry.

The man was as careless, say James Hamilton and William Jones, who watched him, as he could possibly have been. He calmly went to the cash drawer, where he found nothing. He was at this when Wacker, who had been warned by Hamilton to get a policeman, ran out into the street. The thief was rummaging about when he saw Wacker leave the house. Then he first concluded that there was something wrong, and bounded toward the rear part of the store.

The two men stepped away from the window and let the negro out. As he dropped from the opening they grabbed for him, but he eluded them. He started for a fence, about five feet high, in the rear of the yard, by which he might have escaped to Twenty-seventh Street. This he partly climbed, but Hamilton caught him by the coat tail and pulled him down, tearing off the tail as he did so. The negro was up quicker than the men could recover themselves, and was at the top of the stairs leading to the restaurant in a jiffy. Hamilton and Jones yelled, but attracted no one's attention. At the head of the landing leading to the street door the thief met the policeman and his death.

The body was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PREMIER RIBOT

Says He Has Come on a Purely Private Mission.

Alexandre Felix Joseph Ribot, ex-Premier of France, arrived here on the French Liner La Bourgogne yesterday morning. The French diplomat came unaccompanied, save for the presence of a man servant. When seen on the pier he said that he was on an entirely private mission, and he preferred not to talk on any subject of current interest. He said, with a tinge of admiration in his voice, that Mme. Ribot was an American and that as she was at present in this country, his principal object was to see her.

M. Ribot has a fine head. He has a broad, high forehead, a piercing black eye, a high nose, denoting great executive ability, and a mouth with fine but strong lines. His wife, is a daughter of Isaac N. Burch, who was at one time a banker in Chicago. She is related to the Corning and Pruyn families of Albany and the Curtis and Burch families of Buffalo. M. Ribot is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

MADDENED BY SKUNK BITE.

Patient Breaks from Keepers and Lacerates Men and Cattle.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Aug. 30.—Allen Miller, residing at Moultrie Settlement, near here, was bitten by a skunk on Wednesday, and at once gave signs of hydrophobia. Before he was captured he badly bit his stepson, and ran through the woods, biting trees and everything coming in his way.

He was tied to his bed, and to-day, in a paroxysm, broke the lashings and escaped to the woods, severely biting two of his keepers, one dangerously.

Application was made to Judge Cooper here to-night for the Sheriff and a posse to capture Miller, who is a raving maniac. Women and children in the settlement are terrorized, and, as word is passed about, houses are barricaded against the man, who, when last seen, was biting cattle.

TWO CHILDREN FALL TOGETHER

Annie Tucker Made Frantic Efforts to Save Her Companion.

Annie Quinn and Annie Tucker, aged respectively four and six years, both of whom live at 427 East Fourteenth Street, fell from the third-story fire escape, in the rear of their home last evening, the former receiving injuries which may prove fatal, and the latter sustaining a compound dislocation of the wrist.

The children were playing on the fire escape, which leads from the apartments of the Tucker family. They had built a little house for the dolls, and were having a good time. Suddenly the Quinn child saw a doll falling from the fire escape, and leaned over to catch it. She lost her balance, and just as she was falling, the Tucker child clutched the neck of her dress to save her, but both fell to the yard below. Nothing served to break their fall.

The Quinn child struck first, and her companion fell upon her. When they were picked up unconscious, the Tucker child was still tightly holding to the neckband of the dress of her little friend. Both children were placed in an ambulance and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Tucker child was found not to be so seriously injured as was feared. The body of the other child was covered with bruises, but the physicians are in hopes that she will recover.

Boy Fatally Injured by a Fall.

Injuries from which he cannot recover were sustained yesterday by Frank Xiques, five years old, who fell from a second-story window at his home, 153 East Forty-third Street. His skull was fractured, his body was severely bruised, and it is probable that he was injured internally. The boy had been accustomed to sit at the window to watch the children at play on the street, and no attention was paid to him yesterday. No one saw the boy fall, and he narrowly escaped a crowd of children gathered on the sidewalk. The boy was removed to the Flower Hospital.

Bad Fall, but Slight Injuries.

Julia Howard, forty years old, of 133 Leroy Street fell from a third-story window of her home to the yard yesterday and escaped with a broken leg. She had seated herself on the sill of the window to watch some children playing in the yard and lost her balance. She turned a complete somersault in descending and struck the ground feet first. The woman was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance.

SAVED BY SELF-POSSESSION.

Patrick Kelly's Family Escape Fire Hand over Hand on a Rope.

Patrick Kelly, his wife Mary, and their three-year-old daughter, May, of 243 Pine Street, Jersey City, owe their escape from death by fire yesterday to their own coolness and bravery.

The house is a four-story frame building. The Kellys lived on the top floor. All the other tenants escaped without difficulty. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were asleep at the time of the alarm. They were aroused by the child, who told them that "the house was full of smoke."

When they attempted to escape they found that the stairway had been burned away. Mrs. Kelly told her husband that there was a clothesline hanging from a rear window. She thought they might escape by the rope.

When they appeared at the window a fireman shouted to them that the flames were just breaking out of the rear windows on the second floor and that the front of the house was safest. Kelly cut the rope and pulled it into the window. Then he and his wife and child made their way to a front room. Kelly pushed a bed to the window, tied one end of the clothesline to a post, the other end about the child's waist, and lowered her to the firemen.

Mrs. Kelly got out of the window and attempted to descend the rope hand over hand. She had nearly reached the second story when her grasp slipped, and though she did not let go the rope her hands were terribly burned.

As soon as he saw his wife and child safe, Kelly launched himself from the window and was going down hand over hand when the rope broke. He fell about twelve feet, but beyond bruises was unhurt. The crowd cheered him lustily, and women patted the child on the head.

The interior of the house and all the furniture was destroyed. The tenants, four families, lose about $1,000. Lester W. Gilbert, the owner of the house, estimates his loss at $3,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in the washhouse at the rear of the building.

BUT ELEVEN WERE SAVED.

Loss of the German Gunboat Itlis Off the Coast of Shantung.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The steamer Rio Janeiro, which arrived from Yokohama, yesterday, brought full particulars of the wreck of the German gunboat Itlis, off the coast of Shantung, on July 23. The Rio was also caught in the same storm which sent the Itlis to the bottom, and she was obliged to heave to for twenty-two hours.

Only eleven of the crew of the Itlis reached land in safety. The exact number lost is unknown, but the following officers are among those who perished: Commander Braunn, Lieuts. Holbach, Fraunstadt, Prasse, Selgron, and Hildebrandt; Navigator Ihlobach, Engineer Hill, and the Paymaster.

The gunboat was driven hard on a broken ledge of rocks, and went to pieces in a few minutes. The survivors floated ashore on wreckage.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair followed by local showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds, warmer in southern portion.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and slightly warmer in southern portion, local showers in northern portion, westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, cooler Tuesday. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly to westerly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except in southern portion, local showers, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, light, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, except in southern portion, local thunderstorms, easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except probably local showers on the coast, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, easterly winds, becoming variable. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, fair, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS and TENNESSEE, fair, light, variable winds. KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local showers, followed by fair, cooler weather, fresh to brisk westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, preceded by local showers on the lakes, fresh westerly winds, cooler in northern portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in the eastern portion, light to fresh westerly winds, cooler in southern portion. INDIANA, fair, northerly to westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, fresh to brisk northerly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh northerly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, northerly to westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. IOWA, fair, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

KANSAS, generally fair, northerly to easterly winds, slightly cooler. NEBRASKA, fair, followed by local showers in western portion, northeasterly winds, slightly cooler. COLORADO, local showers, northerly to easterly winds, warmer in northern portion Monday evening. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly to easterly winds, cooler in western portion. WYOMING, local showers, slightly warmer Tuesday evening, variable winds. MONTANA, local showers in western portion, fair in eastern portion, winds becoming variable, cooler in northern portion.

Signals are displayed at Alpena, Mackinaw, and Marie stations.

AWAITING CHRIST'S COMING

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIANS BELIEVE SECOND ADVENT AT HAND.

Revival Meetings Being Held in Preparation for the Great Event, Which They Say Will Be on Wednesday—Belief Based on the Proclamation of Julius Steangnovsky, Sept. 2, 1863—Mr. Redwood Preaches to Believers.

The Apostolic Christian Congregation, which believes that the second advent of Christ will take place Wednesday, is holding a series of revival meetings at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street. An audience of about 300 believers and skeptics was addressed yesterday afternoon in German and English by the Rev. F. Stutzke and his assistant, William Redwood, a recent convert.

Mr. Stutzke, besides being pastor of the congregation, is the editor and publisher of "Rays of Light of the Holy Ghost, or the Most Distinctive Audible Trumpet Sound of Divine Mercy and Truth," at 413 East Seventy-fifth Street. This luminous journal or tract "appears every new moon, and will be sent on demand to everybody."

The religion of this sect is founded upon revelations of the Scriptures, and upon the fact that on Sept. 2, 1863, one Julius Steangnovsky of Koenigsburg, Prussia, proclaimed that Christ had appeared to him and fixed the date of His second coming at just thirty-three years later.

The English session of the meeting yesterday afternoon was conducted by the assistant pastor. After a brief prayer, he began his sermon.

"I will tell you a story that the world is taking little heed of," he said. "It is that Christ will appear on the 2d of next September. Only a few of the chosen ones are taking heed. How do we know it is true? Why, everything must have an end. We all know something terrible will happen before long. We feel it.

"The majority of the Old World thinks that none will know when the end cometh. God does say that He will come like a thief in the night. But that is to the sinner only. His children will know the appointed time, because to them it will be a blessing.

"The Lord says: 'Behold, the bridegroom cometh.' He said that in 1863, when He revealed Himself to one of our brothers. It has been almost thirty-three years ago that He came to Steangnovsky, in the North of Germany, and told him that in exactly thirty-three years from that time He would appear in the flesh again.

"All denominations—the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, and the Jews—say they are right. Who is right? I am not saying this because I want you to believe me, but because it is the blessed word of God. We believe that when the sun blazes up on the morning of Sept. 2 it will herald the coming of the Lord Himself. The people will never believe this, because they say 'How can it be so?' They are building their fine mansions and believe they have yet many days to live.

"It will not be so easy for the people who don't believe this. They fancy they will not be punished; but, my friends, they will soon be calling upon the mountains to fall upon them and cover them up. They will wish they had never been born.

"There are only 3,000 or 4,000 of us in the whole world; and I am glad there are not more, because if everybody believed that He would come next Wednesday I could not believe it. Now, friends, I ask you, in the name of God, to take warning of His holy word."

Mr. Stutzke rose to apologize for the assistant pastor. Brother Redwood, he said, could have told the audience more accurately what would happen, were he a convert of more experience. There was no passage of Scripture that had not been fulfilled to this day, except what would come to pass on Sept. 2. According to the prophet Isaiah, Christ would come from the Northeast. But when the Scripture said Christ would come, it did not mean as a man, but as a spirit. The Lord Jesus Christ would come as a spirit in the last days.

When the meeting was formally closed the faithful ones were besieged by unbelievers. The pastor and his assistant were surrounded by an animated group of skeptics and scoffers.

"Search the Scriptures for yourselves," cried the pastor.

"You wouldn't believe it if we took the time to explain it to you from Alpha to Omega," shouted the assistant.

"But where do you get your date, Sept. 2?" demanded a tall, gaunt man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a cynical smile.

"We get it from this," answered Mr. Redwood, triumphantly holding up a tract.

"But that isn't the Bible."

"Oh, yes it is; every word of it. And Steangnovsky says—"

"Steangnovsky is your authority for Sept. 2? Why, man, the Bible doesn't say so. It was written thousands of years before Steangnovsky was born." And the cynical one stalked out before the prophecies could be expounded in verification of the modern Daniels.

JOHN BLOODGOOD'S WIDOW HERE

Refuses to Discuss Her Husband's Financial Affairs.

The widow of John Bloodgood and her son arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne. There was no one to greet them as they arrived at the dock before 8 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Bloodgood was dressed in black, as was her son.

When asked about the failure of the firm of John Bloodgood & Co., and the reported disappearance of the Lottimer millions, of which her husband had charge, she refused to be interviewed, and referred the reporter to her son. The latter said he was not in possession of any facts that might be of importance to the public, and, therefore, objected to discussing the recent failure or any of the subsequent events regarding it. Mrs. Bloodgood and her son went to their home, in North Washington Square, as soon as their luggage had been passed.

REV. DR. TOWER'S NEW CHARGE.

First Sermon of His Pastorate at Port Chester.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 30.—The Rev. Dr. F. P. Tower preached to-day the first sermon of his pastorate in the Methodist Church of this place.

Dr. Tower is a graduate of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and the University of the Pacific, in California. He has been President of the Montana Wesleyan University, at Helena. For twelve years he preached in the New-York East Conference, and later in the First Methodist Church of Meriden, Conn.; the Sands Street Methodist Church, and the Tabernacle, in Brooklyn.

While he was a pastor in Meriden a seventy-thousand-dollar church was built.

Arrival of the Roanoke.

The four-masted ship Roanoke arrived yesterday morning from Honolulu after a passage of 124 days. The Roanoke is the largest American ship afloat. She was built by Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me. She registers 3,400 tons.

The Roanoke brings a cargo of 5,370 tons of Hawaiian sugar, the largest amount ever brought to this port by one vessel. It is packed in 88,000 bags, shipped by Claus Spreckels to the American Sugar Refining Company. The vessel carries a crew of thirty-six men. She is anchored off Stapleton, S. I.

SEASON DRAWS TO AN END.

Some Long Branch Hotels Close To-day, Others Stay Open for a Month.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 30.—This was the last day of the season for some of the hotels, though others will be open until October.

Richard Stockton, son of Attorney General Stockton, won a high-grade bicycle for 41 cents in a raffle at Elberon.

A boat carnival will be held on the Shrewsbury River at Pleasure Bay next Friday evening.

L. A. Maltby of Philadelphia gave a private clambake to a number of his friends at Pleasure Bay on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Stille have returned from Lake Monhonk, N. Y., and will spend September at Elberon. Miss Stille is now the guest of Miss Dulles.

J. B. Doerr, who owns the river front property on the South Shrewsbury River, is having the water front rebuilt. Mr. Doerr's property is conceded to be one of the most complete country homes in New-Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Larkin of Brooklyn are being entertained by Elton Newell.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Partridge are entertaining Mr. Arthur Simmis of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Knowles of New-York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Barbour.

Gen. Plume's clambake, given at Pleasure Bay Saturday, in honor of his birthday, was attended by Mrs. Gifford, Judge Muller, Mrs. Plume, Miss Plume, Mr. Wharton, Mrs. Stuhl, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Clifford, Mr. Baker, John Gifford, William Baker, Miss Reisl, Mrs. Baker, Charles Gifford, and Miss Talcome.

Mrs. A. G. Auchmity of Philadelphia is a guest of Mrs. I. P. Reed of Second Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gilman are occupying Mrs. S. A. Hoyt's cottage at North Long Branch.

T. T. Kinney and family of Newark have vacated their cottage at Oakhurst for a couple of weeks, and are at Tannersville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ebins of Morrisania, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. Lida Maps.

Among those who have recently arrived here from the Catskill Mountains are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kroener, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hughes, Mrs. J. Chamberlain, and the Misses Susan E. and Belle Slocum.

Arrivals at the United States Hotel to-day were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, W. R. Thointag, T. D. Byrne, Misses G. and S. Miller, W. Jones, W. F. Oakes, F. R. Chalmers, C. Maunmann, P. Gumbreal, New-York; O. Knorr, Newark; Mrs. W. Wiley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George W. De Witt, Henry M. Dumas, Baltimore; Everett H. Cromwell, Yonkers; Arthur J. Ennis, John W. Ormonde, C. E. Jervis, and David H. Kauffman, Newark.

Arrivals at the Howland Hotel to-day were Albert Werthelmer, B. D. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kingsley, George Solomon, Miss Clara Lennon, Mrs. W. F. Lennon, L. L. Englebert, James McCann, J. D. Prince, S. T. Simon, E. J. Pratt, L. J. Brigart, Charles Spiegelberg, Herman Josephs, Samuel Einstein, J. C. Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Erwin, Maurice W. Heinman, the Misses Ella and Jessie Moorebank, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Armstrong, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Clara W. Enderly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Merritt A. Hoagland, Hartford, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Deeves, Philadelphia.

Arrivals at the West End Hotel were George Silley, C. Sternberger, St. Louis; J. Thomas, L. Kalisch, William P. O'Rourke, Newark; J. W. Davis, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Edward B. Smith, Henry C. Boyer, C. R. Baird, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. L. Magee, Manasquan, N. J.; the Misses Cummings, Miss I. Stewart, Washington, D. C.; H. L. Dexter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Seymour, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward A. Stern, William J. Farrell, B. G. Greenhut, J. W. Aspell, G. H. Stille, H. Sendler, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ulrich, James G. Covert, Frederick A. Bodine, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron C. Demarest, Orange, N. J.; D. W. Weinkoop, Harry A. Denzer, and George E. Haight of Boston.

LI'S ILLIBERAL COUNTRYMEN.

Chinese Easily Excited Against the "Foreign Devils."

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 12, via San Francisco, Aug. 30.—An extraordinary instance of the readily excited anti-foreign inflammability of the lower orders in China has just occurred at Foo-Choo. July 10 some foreigners, accompanied by their servants, went for a short excursion from that city, and, arriving at the temple of the Goddess of Mercy, in the suburbs, entered into conversation with the Abbess as to the meaning of some votive bags suspended in the temple.

The Abbess explained that the bags contained the names of children who on being attacked by smallpox were brought to the temple and offered at the altar of the goddess, after which ceremony—supposed to save their lives—they were taken away, the bags containing their names being left in their stead. While this conversation was going on a crowd of children collected outside and began crying out "Foreign devils!"

The foreigners took no notice, but their servants rebuked the children, telling them that if they did not desist the foreigners would catch them. The children ran off in alarm and reported to their parents that foreigners had come to secure and carry them off. A panic quickly ensued. The alarm was given, and amid the beating of gongs a large number of peasants and rowdies, variously armed, began to assemble for the purpose of attacking the foreigners in the nunnery. Fortunately, the Elders of the place succeeded in quieting the tumult, and the foreigners got home without any knowledge of the fate they had so barely escaped.

But the train had been fired. Rumors were quickly spread that the foreigners, then engaged in building at Ching-Yang, wanted a number of children to bury at the foundations of the new houses, the ground being inconveniently soft, and that they were also about to steal all the name bags in the temples to be used as charms.

A general stampede of children and families took place, some flying from Foo-Choo and others running to it for refuge. Some boats arriving at a place fifteen miles down the river were seen to be manned by persons wearing light jackets and Japanese-made straw hats. Those were mistaken for foreigners come to seize the name bags in the temple at the place, and a rush was made for the temple.

The priests, closing the doors in apprehension of a riot, were accused of having been bribed by the foreigners, and in the sequel the temple doors were broken, the priests badly beaten, and all the name bags recovered by the people, who then started en masse for Foo-Choo. The mandarins are said to have made no attempt to allay the absurd suspicions.

The story constitutes a stirring commentary of the ideas entertained about foreigners by the lower orders in China. Everywhere the theory seems to prevail that Chinese children are special objects of foreign ferocity.

A man recently arrested in Hunan for killing a child confessed, under the bamboo torture, that he had been hired by a foreigner. Had the Magistrate taken him at his word, the missionaries in the neighborhood would probably have been murdered. But a further application of the bamboo induced the man to withdraw his confession.

Essex Market Prison Overcrowded.

The Essex Market Prison has been found inadequ